PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 60 BOMBAY: SATURDAY MARCH 10, 1923. TWO ANNAS

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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

☞ All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
10th March..	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA *	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA † ..	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
6th May ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
12th ,, ..	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,, ..	MOLDAVIA † ..	16,277
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd June ..	MOREA	10,811
9th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
16th ,, ..	NALDERA †	15,825
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
30th ,, ..	KALYAN	8,987

* Through steamers from China.
† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1923.		
10th March	PRUTH *	5,000
16th ,, ..	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,900
13th April ..	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,, ..	MANDALA	8,246
11th May ..	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,, ..	DUMANA	8,600

* Cargo vessel only. will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS AND CHINA.

1923.		
28th March	SICILIA ..	6,813
28th April ..	SOUDAN ..	6,596
31st May ..	SICILIA ..	6,813
1st June ..	MALWA ..	10,941
28th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	6,796

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
..	..	..
6th April ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza for China.
29th June ..	NARKUNDA	..

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamers.	Destination.
15th Mar. ..	VASNA ..	Busra via Karachi
10th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi via K'war
12th ,, ..	VITA.. ..	Karachi via K'war
15th ,, ..	BANKURA ..	Busra via K'war Karachi & P. Gulf ports
21th ,, ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about	For.
s.s. "Solhaug"	4100	17th Mar.	Malabar Ports & Colombo
s.s. "Jalaputra"	8310	24th Mar.	Karachi.
s.s. "Holmboro"	5100	24th Mar.	Rangoon

For freight and other particulars apply to:
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Dep't
Rangoon Maru	K. Dot	5 059	Mar	16th Mar
Mitzuki Maru	I. Iwazawa	3 639	2 Mar	17th ,,
Kokura Maru	H. Segita	4 460	7th Mar	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6 083	16 h Mar	30th ,,
Nagato Maru	S. Taketa	5 901	29th Mar	11th Apr

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electrict lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

MANGALORE LINES
WEEKLY SERVICE.
S. S. "BRITOMART"

The above steamer will sail on Sunday, the 11th inst at 12-30 a.m. from Bombay Ferry Wharf No. 1, Alexandra Dock (Bhawoo Dacoa) to Malvan, Vengurla Panjim, Mormugoa to Bhatkal and the intermediate ports.

Electric lights, Fan, Cabins, Caterer on board. For particulars apply
PANDIT MASUREKAR & Co.,
69, Cowasji Patel Street.
or
A 1, Pragmahal, Dhobi Talao.

BANKING

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,43,69,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

BRANCHES.

LONDON CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW MADRAS, RANGOON ETC.,

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manag

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(AND REDUCED.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 3,97,61,500
SUBJECT TO SANCTION BY THE COURT NOW REDUCED TO ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 7-2-23... Rs. 59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazaar Branch, 280, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and Exchange business of every description transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 10,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... Rs. 05,50,000
RESERVED FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ... Rs. 33,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividends, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments, etc. ... Rs. 6 00,000

HEAD-OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES.

Allahabad, Bombay, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Delhi Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna and Rangoon.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office Chaudausi, Fyzabad, Hapur, Hathras, Lucknow City office Lyallapur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.—In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposits account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 65,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Vladivostock
Bombay	London	Saigon
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	San Francisco
Calcutta	Lyons	Seattle
Changchun	Manila	Shanghai
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shimonosaki
Hamburg	New York	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagova	Sydney
Harbin	Osaka	Teintain
Hongkong	Peking.	Tokyo
Honolulu	Rangoon.	Tsinan
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janerio	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are open for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Hillah
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS for 2 to 4 months only at SPECIAL RATES OF INTEREST. Rate on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	26,75,162
Reserved Fund	20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Disste Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. B. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
ASSETS EXCEED RS. 30,00,000.
ANNOUNCEMENT.
5% P.A. ON DAILY BALANCES.

As long as the Government of India finds it difficult to borrow funds in the open market at a rate of interest lower than 5 per cent. p. a. or at any rate below 5 per cent. p. a. we have decided to give full advantage to our customers of the predicament of the Government and to grant them 5 per cent. p. a. on their daily balances with us on Savings Accounts on and from the 1st of August, 1922. Interest payable only on the 31st day of December each year, even though an account may be closed earlier.

Investments mainly in or against Government of India Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. For rules and particulars apply to
YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE, Esq., Director, Girgaum Branch
Dr. PRABHAKAR S SHILOTRI M.A Ph. D., Managing Director

THE INDUSTRIAL AND EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED BOMBAY.

SEASON DEPOSITS

The INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY, and its branches at KARACHI, SURAT, RAWALPINDI, KAPURTHALA and FAZILKA are receiving SEASON DEPOSITS for 2 to 4 months only at SPECIAL RATES OF INTEREST. Rate on application.

I. D. SAWHNEY
General Manager.
7a, Fort Street, Post Box. 22. Bombay:—
23-2-23.

INSURANCE

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE

	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	54,00,00
Total Claims Paid over	14,60.00
New Business—1921.	55,86,50
New Business—Jan. to Aug. 1922 ..	36,32,00

A "National" Policy combines all that is best and latest for Life Assurance Protection A specimen Policy form is enclosed with every Prospectus which will amply repay perusal.

For forms, Agencies, etc., apply to:
J. A. KIMBER, General Manager.
S. N. BANERJEA Secretary.
or
Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C.P. and C.I.,
Esufally Buildings,
Opposite W. and A. Graham & Company,
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Deposit made with the Government of India for the special security of Policy-holders.

Various Schemes of Assurance to select from.

Rates of Premiums very low.

For prospectus, etc.,

Please apply to—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED influential and energetic AGENTS on very liberal terms.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.
CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuaion-Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent, on sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims luring the Quinquennium ending 30th April 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One lakh Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00.000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch.
43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR BEST FACILITIES
PLEASE CONSULT
THE
HIMALAYA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
FIRE, MARINE, LIFE
MOTOR CAR,
HEAD OFFICE
CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND RANGOON.

WANTED influential LIFE AGENTS and CANVASSERS on very liberal terms.

For Particulars please apply at
BRANCH OFFICE.
Ali Building, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

Cure Your Eye.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness etc. by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. E.)

KATOL
STICKS.
Destroys Mosquitoes in 1-4-0 per hour.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

KATOL
THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER.
Annas 12 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists

Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines bu an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown" which for very shame I could not apprise them of but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some of the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price I Phial of liniment Rs. 2-8 } excluding postal
Price 1 box Pills Rs. 1-8 } expenses, i.e., As. 6.

Price I full box containing I phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people mentioned in the list of whose names along with others nake a voluminous book in itself. Some of these men do not allow us to insert their full testimonials and hence we cannot do so but at the same time this is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

TESTIMONIALS.

BAWA SARUP SINGH, E.A.C., LAHORE.

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of treasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA, BERAR

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial Send two phials of liniment per V. P. P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH ONE LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which brought wonders. The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effect deserves appreciation. It is boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

ZUBDATAL HUKMA HAKIM HAUZIC PIR AHMED SHAH SINDHI,
Diploma Holder, Punjab University, Lahore, Physician to Rajasthan

The medicine of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed of Moholla Gumaman Lahore, produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility. No praise overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the diseases detailed above. The liniment never fails to produce the desired effect without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO:—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED PIR GILANIAN, 73, LAHORE.

WHO IS NOT IN

DANGER

OF DISEASES.

In Cholera, Cholerine, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Looseness of the bowels, Constipation, Colic, Indigestion and kindred ailments. It also cures Influenza, Fevers, Pneumonia, Pleurya and Plague. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Neuresthenia, Headache, Earache, Toothache, etc. A phial of the invaluable specific procured beforehand would save many lives. For full particulars, send for booklet "Amrit" free.

Price Rs. 2-8 per phial. Half sample phial As. 8 only.

THE MANAGER,

AMRITDHARA PHARMACY

AMRITDHARA BUILDING, AMRITDHARA ROAD,
AMRITDHARA POST OFFICE, LAHORE.
Postal and Telegraphic Address "Amritdhara," 13, Lahore.

"NERVINUS"

(WITH GOLD)

All the powers of vigorous youth—the joy of living every hour of one's life in perfect enjoyment is imparted by partaking of this amazing "Elixir of Life." If you are run-down you need a course of this Rejuvenator. As a blood purifier it has no equal and as an ideal tonic it has wonderful effect on Anaemia, Dyspepsia and Constipation. The external application "Organ Oil" prepared by an elaborate and expensive process gives marvellous result in all cases of local weakness, due to abuse or excess in life. Absolutely harmless and produces no reaction. Nervinus with Gold at Rs. 5 a bottle and the external application at Rs. 2-8 a phial. Both together at Rs. 7 (Postage extra).

Dr. N. C. Dutt, Sanitary, Inspector:—Produced marvellous effects. Dr. R. N. Ghosh Jamtara:—Some of the worst cases have responded to its action like a charm. P. G. Lobo, Esq. Belgaum:—I had put on 12 lbs. of flesh during 2 months. Mr. W. Pacheco, Podanur:—It has done me a lot of good. Mr. Khan Chand, Extra Asstt. Commissioner. Punjab:—I am convinced of the good effect of your medicines. C. W. Esq., Officer, 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment:—Please send me another bottle. The last bottle I had at Poona showed excellent results. F. G. Ellis, Esq.:—The Elixir and Oil are greatly improving me.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, MIHIJAM E. I. R.,

ESTABLISHED 1887.

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Special Reductions in Prices.

Supervised by a London Medallist

Slippers Rs. 3-1 to Rs. 5
Shoes Rs. 4-10 to Rs. 6-8
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Boy's Boot Rs. 5-4
Derby Shoes Rs. 4-2

[Trunks 30" to 42" Rs. 65 to Rs.85 Suit Cases 20" to 30" Rs. 45 to Rs. 70

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Agents:—The Western India Army, Boot and Equipment, Equiment Factory Bombay.

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Note well:—The holders at the last astonishing Profits (Reversionary Bonus) declared to the Policy Actuarial Valuation of this Company:—Rs. 15/-per thousand per annum.

Please compare this result with the result of other Companies before insuring your life.

Wanted Agents on Commission and Allowance on guaranteed business.

For further particulars proposal forms and terms of Agency please apply to—

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.

Local Secretaries, 79 Medows Street, Bombay.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTAT.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in India 1874.)
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A NEW and PERFECT SCHEME of ASSURANCE for Old Age and Family Provision in

THE GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICY.

The BENEFITS guaranteed under this attractive POLICY are:
(1) AN INCREASING SUM ASSURED payable at death within 25 years;
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In addition to these Benefits a Policy-holder has the choice of Valuable Alternative Benefits.

Premiums are payable for 25 years or till Previous Death

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Permanently successful cures of the most hopeless cases by our combined Drug and Diet treatment entirely original, and based upon rational and scientific principles still undreamt of in Allopathy. Consultation FREE by experts on SUNDAYS and MONDAYS only; also by Correspondence.

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Irons for cloth,	Soldering Irons,	Water Heaters,
Kettles,	Hair Dryers,	Carpet Cleaners,
Billiard Brushes,	Hot Water Bags,	Bed Warmers.

Electric Pumping Plants for house water supply, Town Water Works Irrigation Schemes to force water from 50 to 1000 feet head, any capacity, most economical in working.

Generators, Motors, Dynamos, House Lighting Sets, Motors for Textile Mills, Motors for Chain Drive for Weaving Sheds, Electric Welding and Cutting Sets, Air compressors, Electric Cables and all other Electrical Accessories always ready in stock for immediate delivery.

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Telephone: 1390 Telegram: "ORACLE".

Re: INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX

Please consult

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whose accounting experience extends over 25 years

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CENT PER CENT

by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed, Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced.

WONDERFUL WORK !!!

Works wonder in the earthly pleasure.

MARAD MITRA LAPE

will make you a man in one day.

1 Bottle Rs. 10
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Renews all your lost vigour and enables you to enjoy the pleasure with increased delights. Try once.

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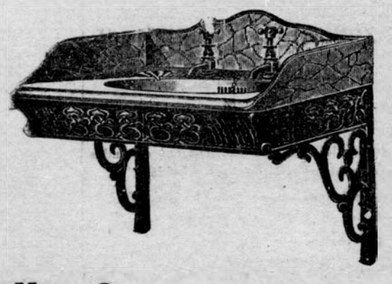
Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatories, Basins, Closets, Sinks and Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Galvanized Cast Iron Pipes, Fittings and Plumber's Requisites, etc., etc.



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A. R. ABDURREHMAN. & Co.

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PIANO PLAYERS and other Musical Instruments.

A golden opportunity for Players on Piano and other musical instruments. We have opened a shop for the advantage of players on Piano and other musical instruments. All sorts of repairs including tuning are handled by experts with utmost care and with moderate rates. New or second-hand pianos will be supplied on application at reasonable prices. We also purchase old pianos if desired by the owners.

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Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

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Sold Everywhere.

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PROFESSIONAL TAILORS
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GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
280, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

White or Grey Flannel Trousers Rs. 25.
Blue or Brown Blazer with buttons Rs. 39.
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PREMIUM BONDS
ALEX. BRAULT
(Established at Calcutta since 1886.)
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NEW FRENCH LOANS
"CREDIT NATIONAL 6 %—1923"
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS
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List post free. fromed Alex. Brault.
50 c.-p. Rs. 32
100 c.-p. Rs. 34
120 c.-p. Rs. 36
150 c.-p. Rs. 38

"La Rafale"
50 c.-p. Rs. 19.

No. 3 Special | No. 2 & No. 3 rates. | No. 2 Lamp.

FLAMME BLEUE French patented Kerosine Stoves

Large Stock of all sizes—Ovens, Grills, 3 hole cooking ranges, very latest inventions.

Stove No. 1 Rs. 28
Plate. Rs. 12-8
Fits on any of our Stoves, 3 holes.

"ELECTRO AUTOMATE LAMPS"
DYNAMO SELF-CONTAINED.
Works by pressure of fingers, or pull.

Self-generating Hand Torch no refills. Rs. 31.

Strap Neck Electric Lamps used by Police Postmen, Night Watchmen etc. Rs. 37-8

COMBINATION
SPARKING PLUG
WRENCHES.

Designed with four size of socket openings providing a single wrench to *fit every make and size of spark plug.* Made of heavy best quality malleable iron and will stand extraordinary strain without breakage: finished in baked ebony enamel.

Re. 1-12 Each.

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THE
Advance Motor Co.,
AUTO SPECIALISTS
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Automotive."

MADRAS EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 8.

With reference to the proposal of Sir Gordon Fraser during the budget debate in the Assembly to cover the deficit by the reduction of the new impost on salt and a temporary surcharge on the income tax super tax and the customs collections the "Madras Mail" understands that the Committee meeting of the Madras branch of the European Association is to be held immediately to call its nominated representative to order

(Continued from Column 2.)

quately grounded in chemistry, physics and some mathematics and who may be able to do some good useful technical investigation. Preference will be given to candidates who have had industrial experience or who have prospects of industrial employment on the termination of the scholarships. Candidates without industrial experience should not be more than 23 years of age, those with approved industrial experience should not be more than 26 years of age. Candidates are required to specify the Institute in which the work will be performed and the kind of investigation which will be carried out. The final selection of the Institute at which the student will work will be made however by the Director of Industries.

(3) For the Scholarship in Electrical Engineering applications will be received only from B. E.s. (Mech.) of the Bombay University or holders of an equivalent qualification, but candidates appearing for this years B. E. (Mech) Exmination may apply as the Scholarship will not be awarded till after the results of the Examination are announced. Preference will be given to candidates who have had practical experience in workshops and who have prospects of industrial employment on the termination of their Scholarships.

Full particulars and forms of application are obtainable from the Director of Industries, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay. Applications for the State Technical Scholarship should be submitted by 15th March and for Scholarships in Chemistry and Electrical Engineering before 31st March 1923.

B. P. ASSOCIATION.

TELEGRAMS TO GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following telegram has been forwarded by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to the Government of India regarding the Indians in the Kenya Colony:—

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association urges upon the Government of India the necessity of taking imediate steps to send a deputation consisting of representative Indians from India and Kenya to press the Indian case at the forthcoming conference in London on the lines of the resolutions recently passed in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.

The above Council has also forwarded the following telegram to the Government of India in connection with the recent budget:—

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association strongly objects to the imposition of any further taxation, in particular to the enhancement of sale duty, and urges upon the Government the necessity of further retrenchment in its expenditure.

MUNICIPAL WASTEFULNESS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Mr Jamnadas M. Mehta delivered a public lecture on Wednesday evening on "Irresponsibility and Wastefulness in the Bombay Municipality with special reference to Land Acquisition Schemes". Mr. Vithalbhai Patel presiding.

The Chairman in introducing the speaker said the members of the Corporation were the trustees of the ratepayers or electors. It was therefore, up to them to see that right use of municipal money was made. The Bombay Municipal budget stood on par practically with the Presidency budget inasmuch as the municipal revenues extended as far as ten crores and a half of rupees per year. This year a sum of two crores and sixty-seven lacs of rupees were budgtted for the land acquisition schemes and if it was not properly used it was due to no fault of the Commissioner but the members of the Corporation as a whole.

Mr. Mehta then said there were legitimate as well as illegitimate uses of the land aquisition scheme. Public roads and facilities of traffic required land or houses to be pulled down which necessitated the aquisition of land and for this legitimate use he had nothing to say but when land or property was acquired with a view to speculation then he thought it was an illegitimate use of the land aquisition scheme. The Church Gate Street scheme brought considerable profit to the Municipality but because one scheme proved profitable it did not necessarily mean that the land aquisition scheme should be used for speculative purpose. There were a number of schemes now on the municipal programme. For instance the Mahim Development Scheme had six subordinate schemes and he would not be surprised if somebody gave the name of a scheming body to the Municipality. For these schemes the Municipality had to raise money on loans and a large part of the revenue was absorbed in the payment of interest to the holders of the Municipal bonds whereas it was very rarely that the acquisition scheme which was applied on speculative system was proved profitable. The result was that the ratepayers had to suffer by increased taxation. In the last administrative report they found only Rs. 7 by way of sale of land and there was plenty of acquired land which remained unsold because nobody would buy it at the price it was offered. If land acquisition was not persued on speculative system he was sure that they would not have to pay municipal rates on the same scale they were paying at present because most of the municipal revenue was going in payment of interest and sinking fund.

Then there was section 90 of the Municipal Act which gave power to the Commissioner to purchase property under the value of Rs. 1,000 without going to the Corporation for sanction. But this was only to be done when the parties, viz the landlord and the Commissioner agreed but if they did not agree the Corporation would ask the Government to enforce the Land Acquisition Act and before a special officer both the landlord and the Municipal Commissioner would fight out their case and whatever the award was granted by that officer the Commissioner would grant it under section 91 without coming to the Corporation. If the matter were to come before the Corporation they will have ample opportunity to investigate into the merits of the case and find out the real value of the property. But if the question was placed before the Acquisition Officer with a pretence of fight, though in fact the landlord may be willing to part with his property and in that case the matter must come before the Corporation, then the Commissioner pays up the award right away without coming to the Corporation. This year a sum of two crores and sixty-seven lakhs of rupees were budgetted for the land acquisition scheme and if the Commissioner chose to go to the special officer for the purpose he could disburse the whole amount independently of the Corporation. It was for the Corporation to see that their money was properly uses and as such they could send for papers of every such case from the Commissioner which he would propose to dispose of under section 91 of the Municipal Act but when he (speaker attempted it and asked for such papers he was defeated by the majority of two votes in the Corporation only a short time ago. This shows how servile the Corporation is, as it stands at present. He asked the Corporation either to exercise their rights under section 90 by going through all the details of an acquired property or ask the Government to delete that section so that the Municipal Commissioner and engineer may have full power to work under section 91.

Vote of thanks to the speaker and the chairman terminated the proceedings.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes: Applications are invited by the Director of Industries, Bombay, for the following Government scholarships.

(1) One State Technical Scholarship;
(2) Two Scholarships in Chemistry for special Technical work.
(3) One Scholarship in Electrical Engineering. Only bonafide natives of the Bombay Presidency are eligible.

(1) The State Technical Scholarship will be awarded for higher training in a technical subject in Europe or America. It is tenable for not less than two years or more than five years. Its value is £200 annually plus a bonus which is meantime fixed at 20 per cent but is liable to reduction. In addition University and college fees and similar expenses will be defrayed. Candidates must possess a competent knowledge of English or the language of the country to which they are sent and should have received the best technical education available in India in the particular industry which they intend to study. Preference will be given to candidates who have already had a practical training.

(2) The Scholrships in Chemistry and Electrical Engineering will be tenable for one year in India and be renewable for a further period of one year if the work done is approved and conduct satisfactory. They will be worth from Rs. 60 to 75 per mensem for the first year and upto Rs. 85 for the second.

For Scholarships in Chemistry applications are specially invited from B.Sc.s. with Chemistry as the principal subject, but consideration will be given to applicants who are ade-

(Continued in Column 1.)

PUNCTURED!

You cannot inflate a punctured tube, but if your car is far from home, and you have no spares or repair outfit, there is no harm in trying. "While there's life there's hope!"

But it would be a waste of energy and time.

So with the Anti-Chicory-Bogey. Times out of number, misguided manufacturers of only "pure" coffee have dragged his ghost from his grave and tried hard to resuscitate him. There was a time, ages ago, when he frightened credulous and timid people, but now he's only regarded as a harmless imbecile.

Eminent Medical Men have stated, and coffee consumers of all nations have come to recognise, that chicory possesses remarkable dietetic virtues, and that it is a valuable and healthful addition to Coffee.

But if you prefer unblended Coffee, drink

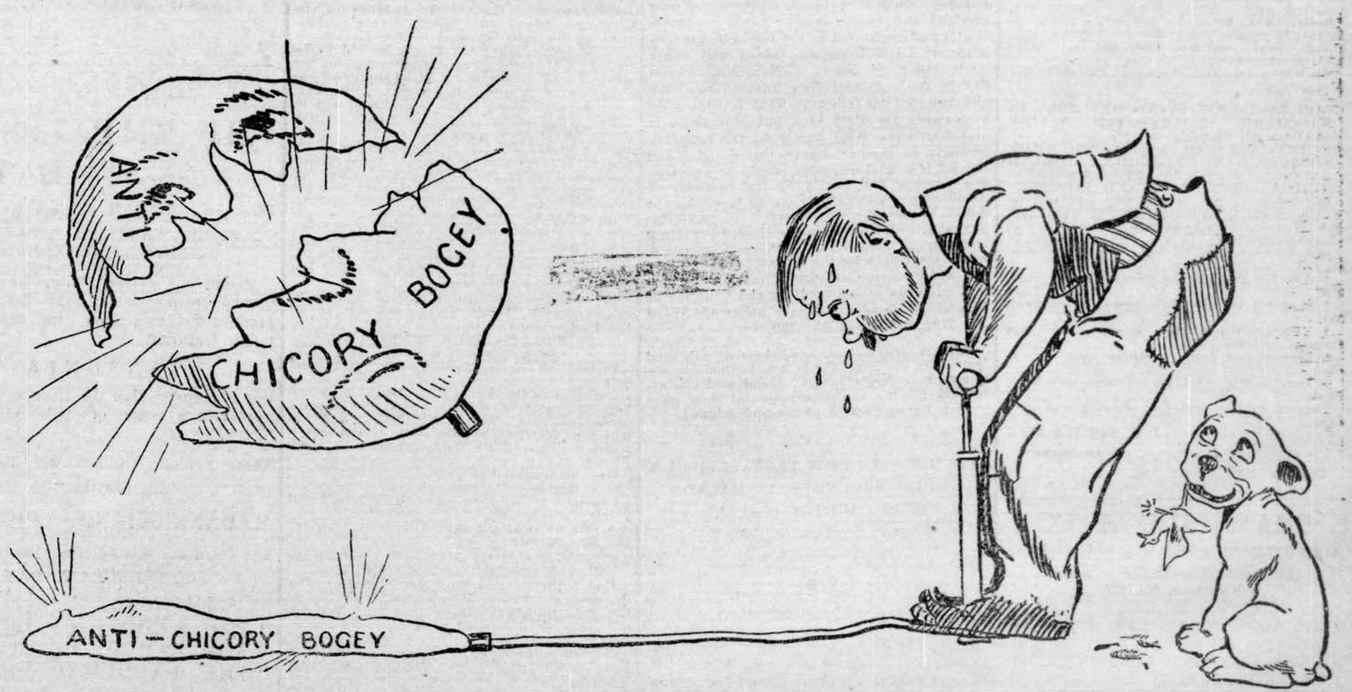
POLSON'S PURE MOCHA,

it is unquestionably the finest obtainable. If you are accustomed to, and prefer a blend, POLSON'S FRENCH is the best you can buy.

INSIST ON POLSON'S AND REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

PRESENTS GIVEN TO CONSUMERS,

SEND FOR
FREE SAMPLES
of
Polson's Pure Mocha and French Coffee (each sample tin contains sufficient for three cups) and judge their goodness for yourself. Compare them with any other coffee advertised and we feel sure your verdict will be
"POLSON'S EVERY TIME."
Polson Manufacturing Co., Bombay.
P. O. Box 367.



You can ensure an excellent appetite, a vigorous digestion, a smooth, clear skin and sound refreshing sleep by taking
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
A FAMOUS REMEDY SINCE 1832.
Invigorates the entire system, a sure cure for Rheumatism, Liver disorders, Malaria and Debility.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Also by Messrs. B. K. Paul & Co., M. R. Paul & Co., 1 & 3, Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta. Messrs. Kemp & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Dey Bros., 32, Mogul St., Rangoon.

LAST DAY
OF
CLEARANCE SALE
AT
The Shri Krishna Stores Co., Ltd.
KRISHNA BUILDING, FORT.
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
29 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Property known as "Vandrawandas Mansion", built of Porbunder Stone, comprising 11 Shops and three Storeys, situate at the Corner of Sandhurst Road and Charni Road, opposite Kapol Nivas, on two sides Tramway Lines.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Owner of the Property, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 19th day of March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned very valuable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of 1,005 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 40 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by Charni Road, on the South by Sandhurst Road, on the West by Plot No. 39 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Shriram Ramniranjan, on the North by Plot No. 37 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Fatmabai, wife of Sayed Abdul Kadar Edroos and Sayed Abdul Kadar Edroos, which piece of land forms portion of land bearing New Survey No. 7392, together with the buildings thereon, now in the occupation of the Lessee or his under tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1641, Street Nos. 181, 183 and 185.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Owner of the Property at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DOCTORS, VETERINARY SURGEONS AND CHEMISTS.

Auction sale of a large quantity of Patent Medicines, Surgical instruments, compressed Cotton bandages and woollen coats etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell in small lots by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 11th day of March 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of Padamji's Paper Mills (Lal Chimney) Lamington Road, Byculla, by order of the concerned to close partnership account.

A large quantity of medicines and surgical instruments of different makers such as Ligative linen thread unsterilized Tabloids Bismuth Salicylas, Chloroform in 1 oz tubes Iodine Ampoules, Tabloids Potassii Chlorus, and Bromide Tabloids Sodii Salicylate, Carbonas and Bicarb, Veterinary companions and Officers chests, Microscopes, Tabloids Quinine Acid Hydrochloride, Bandages loose woolen compressed, Napthaline, Oil of Taramira, mustard and Arachis, Antiseptic Vaseline, Glass tubing, Tabloids Potassii Iodide and Starch, Surgical instruments, etc., as also a large lot of woollen and cotton coats.

Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 3 days.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOTEL OWNERS, PLATED-WARE MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS

AUCTION SALE OF BEST ENGLISH MADE PLATEDWARE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell in small suitable lots by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned to close partnership account.

A large collection of best English made platedware comprising round dishes with covers, oblong dishes, Beer Jugs, Flower vases, Champagne coolers, Sugar castors, mustard pots, fruit dishes, chandeliers, Candle sticks, tea and coffee sets sauce bouts large and small trays, Jewel boxes, inkstands, oval salvers, Rose borols, Wine coolers, etc., etc.

As also glass door cupboards suitable for platedware.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN SACCHARIN AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES HERMES, SOCIETE AND PAGODE BRAND SACCHARIN AND 10 KEGS TARTARIC ACID IN CHRYSTALS AND POWDER.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street Fort, by order of the concerned.

1 case 100 ibs Hermes Saccharin, original, 550.
1 case 100 lbs Societe Saccharin, original, 550.
1 case 100 lbs. Pagode Brand Saccharin German, original, 550.
5 kegs each 112 lbs Tartaric Acid, chrystals.
5 kegs each 112 lbs Tartaric Acid, Power.

Deposit 25 per cent and deposit within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers

Bombay, 10th March 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WINE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VARIOUS KINDS OF WINES, SUCH AS SPANISH BRANDY, MADEIRA, BEER, FINEST DRY GIN, RELENTA WATER, ETC.

By order of the office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

177 Cases Spanish Brandy.
60 Cases Madeira.
70 Cases Abbots Lager Australian Beer.
45 Cases Finest Dry Gin.
100 Cases Relenta Water.
100 Dozen Lime Juice.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of the deceased Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery's effects such as American steel cupboards, trunks, cash boxes, safes, Milner's big and small safes, office file cabinets, office cupboards, blackwood carved cupboards, tables, writing tables, camphor wood cupboard, telescopic dining table, beds, chairs, book-stands, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 11th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the deceased's bungalow at Byculla, Clare Road, opposite Adelphi Chambers, the following:—

American steel cupboards, trunks, cash boxes, Milner's big and small safes, office file cabinets, office cupboards, blackwood carved cupboards, writing tables, screens, camphor wood cupboard, chest of drawers, telescopic dining table, plain and glassdoor cupboards, beds, chairs, book-stands, show cases etc., etc.

Effects of Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery, Bombay Army.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT THE CAVEL STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On SUNDAY, the 11th March. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. C. Dalal and Co. attorneys for the mortgagees, Messrs. Monji Jutha, Narottam Jutha and Haridas Jutha and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Gordhandas Mavji in virtue of the power of Sale reserved unto the said mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 3rd January 1921, the undermentioned very valuable landed properties on the premises in one or more lots.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which the Fazandars of K. A. J. Comes and others together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and eighty-four square yards and two-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts being a portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 26 New No. 189 old survey No. 252 and 122 and New Survey No. 199 and bounded on the East by the public road and a temple, on the West by the property formerly of Govind Abaji and of Jagannath Shankersheth, on the North by the property formerly of Venkoba Dayahataji and on the South by Atmaram Vishwanath and of Harischandra Bhaora which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3795 and 3796 and Street No. 136.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 244 yards or thereabouts to the last document and 245.5 according to the plan situate at Cavel in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3786, Street No. 129 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Sadshiv Shanker Agasker, on or towards the West by the property of Edulji Adurji Homji, on or towards the North by the property of Gordhandas Mavji, and on or towards the South by the property of Gordhandas Mavji and being a portion of land bearing Collector's old No. 26, New No. 169 and old Survey No. 252 and New Survey No. 199.

THIRDLY: All that piece or parcel land or ground of the Fazandari tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Cavel Street without the Fort Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenues (along with other land) under old No. New No. old Survey No. and New Survey No. 199 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a public passage on or towards the West partly by the property formerly of Jamnadas Harakhji Saughu and now of Himatlal Jugaldas partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Amchandra Gokharkar, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Chandrabhagabai widow of Pandrinath Sadasiv Hate and now of Gordhandas Mavji and on or towards the North by the property belonging to the said Francis Cathedral Church and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3787 and Street No. 130.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had on application to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office at Ash Lane, Fort or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALAD.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1454 of 1920.
Tribhovandas Bhimji
V/S
Karasan Khima and others.

On SATURDAY, the 17th March 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by public auction the undermentioned very valuable property at the premises by order of Seth Tribhovandas Bhimji, the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the above suit.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements and dwellings thereon situate lying and being at Malad, Sub-District Bandra, Taluka South Salsette, District Thana admeasuring about 625 six hundred and twenty-five sq. yds. or thereabouts bearing house No. 5 East of Railway Road under notified area Malad circle and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a passage made by Ahmedbhai Habibhai, on or towards the West by the property of Soni Ramji Bhagwan, on or towards the North by the property of Mirzamal Ghanshamdas and on or towards the South by a passage nine feet made by Jagjivandas and beyond that by the property of Dr. Khandwalla assessment whereof is eight annas per year.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had on application to Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co. attorneys for the said Receiver at their office at Ash Lane, Fort or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HAIR BELTING.

Under instructions fdom Mr. Tyrrel, the Receiver appointed in suit No. 3964 of 1922, (The Eastern Bank Ltd. vs. Sukhla Desai and Co.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms.

8 Bales Hair Belting.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 11TH MARCH, 1923, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT BANDRA OPPOSITE THE CHIMBHOY CHURCH, "FERN-MANSION."

Very valuable and handsome made-to-order teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, table and hall lamps, and single and double bedsteads, mirrors, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, book stands, glass door book cases, roll top tables, suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas, hat-stands, soiled linen baskets, cane furniture, ice-box, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SUCTION HOSE, TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, CLOTH BRUSHES, BELTS, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Banks concerned.

3 cases I. R. Suction hose ( ) in all 840 feet.
1 case Tooth Brushes.
1 case Hair, cloth, and Nail Brushes.
1 case Belts.
1 case Tooth and Nail brushes.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.

1 secondhand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a Vis.
1 secondhand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Mors Motor Car 4 cylinder 16-20 H.P Torpedo Shape recently overhauled and painted in good running order.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 11TH MARCH, 1923, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.), AT FORJETT STREET, GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Very valuable and handsome made to order teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments table and hall lamps and single bedsteads, mirrors, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, book-stands, suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas, hat-stands, soiled linen baskets, ice-box, etc., etc.

The property of F. J. Hodgson, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SANDHURST ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Girdhardas Liladhar and on account account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Vishnu Digamber. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SUNDAY, the 11th March next sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land, containing an area of 1661 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being plot No. 61 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded on the East by a plot No. 62 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Hansraj Pragji Thackersey on the South-East by property in the tenure or occupation of Vinayak-Dhundiraj Bivalkar, on the South-West partly by a property in tenure or occupation of Vishwanath Madan partly by Dubash Lane and partly by properties in the tenure or occupation of Pandharinath Jagannath Chapvale and Luxmon Narayan Limaye, on the West by land of the said Trustees laid out as a passage and on the North partly by Sandhurst Road aforesaid and partly by a plot No. 62 aforesaid. The said piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 7403 and 7409 and Municipal D Ward Nos. 1832 (1) 1832 (2) Street Nos. 1 and 1A, together with the building erected thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Suit No. 4999 of 1922.

Premchand K. Kotawalla vs. Bojoychand Seth.

Pursuant to the decree dated the 19th December, 1922, in the above suit and at the instance of the plaintiff, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

One diamond ring.
One ring set with emeralds and diamonds.
One pair of bracelets set with diamonds and pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 5th STREET.

Under instructions from the Trustees of a deceased gentleman, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece of Government ground with the structure or building standing thereon on the south side of Kamatipura 5th Street, containing by admeasurement about 185 square yards registered in the books of Collector of Bombay under old No. 2877 New No. 9853 old Survey No. 1/2804, New Survey No. 5686 and assigned by the Collector of Assignment under No. 2 and bounded on North by Kamatipura 5th Street, on the South by property of Cussim Wallji, on the East by property of Ladha Kassow, on the West by property of Duttoo Ramji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th March 1923.

At the request of the Bandra Public

Mr. Peera Saheb

THE FAMOUS MUSICIAN
will give a
CONCERT
ON SUNDAY, 11TH MARCH,
AT 6 P. M.
IN
CINEMA DE LUXE
BANDRA.

Rates:—Rs. 5, 3½, 2 and Re. 1.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
presents the New
ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.
IN
"DADDY LONGLEGS"
Booking at Rose & Co. to 1 p. m. After 3 p. m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-DAY AT 6-30.
MARY PICKFORD
IN
CAPTAIN KIDD
AN ARTCRAFT PICTURE IN 6 REELS

The charm and personality of Mary Pickford never were more delightfully in evidence in any of her previous screen portrayals than are manifested by her in her quaint picture. Captain Kidd.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-Day and To-morrow at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.

Direction: MADAN THEATRES LTD.

A picture that is crowded with humprous situations, with a mixture of pathos which makes it one of the most appealing productions yet screened.

"TROUBLE"
"TROUBLE"
"TROUBLE"
featuring
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
THE KID'S JUST WONDERFUL
They called it
"TROUBLE"
BUT—YOU'LL FIND THREE SMILES FOR EVERY TEAR
"TROUBLE"
MORE THAN A COMEDY
MORE THAN A DRAMA
"TROUBLE"

A Poignant heart-holder with the Kid as orphan, plumber, witness farmer, through five reels that are glad-some, sad some and regularlad some. Here's The only
"TROUBLE"
YOU WILL ENJOY.

THE EMPRESS THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES LTD.
STILL ANOTHER GREAT MADAN ENTERPRISE!

Madan Theatres, Ltd.—have made Special arrangements in Europe to produce their own films for the Indian public, featuring

SANSONIA

the Strongest Man in Europe who will appear in a series of SENSATIONAL STORIES.

These Special Thrillers will be known as the

MADAN-LUCIANO PICTURES

The Third of this Extraordinary Series
COMMENCES TO-DAY
at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
"THE LADDER OF DEATH"
"THE LADDER OF DEATH"
"THE LADDER OF DEATH"

A Thrilling, Sensational, and Dazzling Picture, full of Romance and Dare-Devil Stunts.

See the Mighty SANSONIA and his wonderful adventures.

NOT A DULL MOMENT!
DON'T MISS THE THIRD OF THE MADAN-LUCIANO STUNT PICTURES!

Entire Rights for India, Burma and Ceylon controlled by Madan Theatres, Limited.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—THIRD WEEK
The most sensational wild animal serial
THE JUNGLE GODDESS
Masterpiece serial
7 to 9 episodes into 6 Reels.

PATHE GAZETTE & Comic.

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Price as Usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

Another Universal Special.

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK!

A Quick-Action Drama of Love and Intrigue.

"DON'T SHOOT"

with the handsome screen Hero

HERBERT RAWLINSON

in the nerve-tingling role of a crook. The charming story of a clever young man who broke safes until he broke into a pretty girl's heart and into a scrap that warmed his heart.

"DON'T SHOOT"

He was a cracksman who stole a Society girl's heart and tried to go Straight! He was a crook but still he could be a regular fellow for all o' that, and a gentleman too!

"DON'T SHOOT"

Some laws are made for the preservation of mankind. Others make for its extinction. See the effects of one man's unwritten law in "Don't Shoot" Temptation is the cause of most men's downfall. Greed for gold and love for a woman are the making of a master criminal in "Don't Shoot." Is one man, pitted against the strong arm of the law, a fair contest? Decide for yourself after seeing Herbert Rawlinson in "Don't Shoot."

The Programme includes the International Screen Magazine and a one-reel Comedy.

To-night: 3-30; 5-30; 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Presents
TO-DAY and THIS WEEK ONLY.
The latest super production
VALI-SUGRIVA
Produced by
STAR FILMS, Ltd.
AND
A picture-adaptation from the Ramayan-depicting the life of the mighty warrior VALI whom Rama first encountered on his mission of vindicating the truth.

Time and prices—as usual.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

LAST and Final instalment
OF
THE SERIAL SUPREME.
The Mysterious Pearl
Featuring
Ben Wilson and Neva GERBER.

Do not fail to See the secret of the Brass Sceptre.

Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

Popular Prices.

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
4th mighty Instalment
of the
Count of Monte Cristo

Please note the time:—

Ordinary Saturday 3 Shows:—3-30, 5-15 & 7 p. m.

Sunday 4 Shows:—10-30 a. m. & 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Ordinary Wednesday 2 shows:—5-15 & 7 p. m.

Ordinary Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Friday 4 shows:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

All Public Holidays and Amavasya except Sundays 5 shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

N. B.—On Wednesday (21-3-23) five shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

From 24th March.
THE EVIL EYE.

1 This serial was shown incomplete by the cate Star Cinema, which will be shown omplete from the beginning.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
Phone No. 3455.
TO-DAY & THIS WEEK
Messrs. K. D. & Bros.
Present
(A Vitagraph super serial)
4th INSTALMENT
"FIGHTING FATE"
Episodes 10—11—12.
FEATURING
WILLIAM DUNCAN
and
EDITH JOHNSON
and COMIC.
Time 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Saturday, Sunday & Holidays Extra Show at 3-30.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gackwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Saturday 10th March 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
VIDYAHARANA.
Sunday 11th March 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
SWAYAMWAR.
Manager,
G. N. MANDALI.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"?
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
will be shortly staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
on
Saturday 10th March 1923 at 9 p.m. (S. T.)
Turungachya Darat.
Sunday 11th March 1923 at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Satteche Gulam.
Proprietors.

Maharastra Natak Mandali
will stage at
BOMBAY THEATRE
AT
GRANT ROAD
Benefit Performance
BHAUBANDKI
ON
Saturday, 10th March 1923 (9 p.m. Night.)
and
Sunday, 11th March 1923 (3-30 p.m. Noon)
NEW PLAY NEW PLAY
ARUNODAYA
(BY MR. V. V. BHOLE).
Manager.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

SOLICITORS—First class firm, require intelligent and experienced Clerk as Assistant. Knowledge of Court work and procedure essential. Good prospects. Apply Box No. 9127, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6734

WANTED.—A GOOD FITTER for Cards and Speeds Salary up to Rs. 125. SIR HUKAMCHAND AND DALMIA COTTON AND OIL MILLS, Akola.
A 15883

WANTED—INSTRUCTOR of Electricity with sufficient knowledge of theory and practical work. Pay Rs. 80-5-100. Apply immediately to the PRINCIPAL V.D.J.H. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, LAHORE.
A. 15881.

WANTED—A HINDOO, L.M. & S. or M.B.B.S. to conduct a well-going local dispensary. Apply stating terms and reference to Box No. 9112, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6694

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN specialist in Paper required by Import Office. Starting salary Rs. 100 plus commission. Good prospects. Apply stating experience to Box No. 9132, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6745.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE, knowing Gujrathi accounts and correspondence. Apply personally between 9 to 1 p.m. DATTOO MANJI PADAMSI, Soormawalla, 280, Samuel Street, Bombay.
A 6712

WANTED AT ONCE.—Experienced SALESMAN for Hardware to travel Bombay Presidency. Liberal salary and commission to good man, who has had experience in this line. Apply to Box Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6755

WANTED.—A CLERK, who can read and write Devanagari and Persian alphabets. State pay required. Apply to SENIOR ASSISTANT CURATOR, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.
A R6741

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Hindu NURSE or COMPANION to attend sick lady, at Chaupati 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily, except Sundays for one month. Apply stating age qualifications, and salary expected to Box No. 9134 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6747.

WANTED.—Commercially qualified and competent men for our branches. Salary according to qualifications, only those who can invest Rs. 3,000 or more in 12 per cent. Pref. shares of the Company need apply. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, LTD., Surat.
A R6743.

WANTED for Pitman's Shorthand Speed Practice youths desirous of acquiring High Speed in Shorthand as well as Touch Typewriting. Special facility for advanced students. Also beginners' classes in Touch Typewriting and Shorthand Theory. (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.). Guaranteed Individual Coaching until successful. Join early. Enrolment Daily. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED MEN to know that Shorthand and Typewriting (Swift and easy method) (80 days course) Accountancy, Banking, Law, Correspondence. Modern business Routine, General Commercial Knowledge taught within a short period. Special Shorthand Dictation Classes. Success and Service guaranteed. The last date of receiving L.C.C. Examination fees is 11th March, 1923. Apply THE PRINCIPAL LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
A R6725

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CLERK'S WORK, DISPATCHING, FILING TYPING—in fact any work required by Hindu in great need, with bedridden wife. Six months unemployed. Asks help in the name of charity. Reply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

AN UNDERGRADUATE wants to start as a Shorthand Typist on a moderate salary. Please communicate with Box No. 9131, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6744.

A highly capable and experienced Indian shorthand typist seeks appointment. Can join immediately. Please apply Box. No. 9133 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6746.

WANTED—TUITIONS for English and Gujrati by a lady Matric, who has long experience of teaching. Apply Box No. 9111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6689

A MUCH TRAVELLED INDIAN would accompany as Secretary or Companion to any part of the world. Terms reasonable. Apply Box No. 9125 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
B R6732

AN experienced GRADUATE TEACHER, knowing Sanskrit, Gujarati, Persian and Urdu, wants Tuitions. Apply Box No. 9119, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6707

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Fort, Pitha Street, Barber Lane, Shops and Godown.
C R6715

TO LET—A well situated BUNGALOW on the Nepean Road. Apply to K. B. DOCTOR, 60, Forbes St., Fort.
C R6700B

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICES TO LET—In Elphinstone Circle Nos. 17 and 22. Rent Rs. 60 to Rs. 600 per month. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS, 17, Elphonstone Circle.
C R6751

TO LET—ROOMS, or SHOPS, and a bungalow, with garden near the sea-shore, Ismail Buildings, Kurla. Apply to the same address. Proprietor MOHAMMED BAWLA.
C R6752.

TO LET—FLOORS, full daylight, free air, electric lights, near Tram Terminus and G. I. P. Rly. Station, Dadar. Apply OOMERSEY RAISEY & CO., Chinch Bunder, Bombay. 9, Tel. No. 1823.
C R6727

TO LET—ABBA BUILDING at Carnac Road and Jambulwadi. Shops Godowns. Offices and Blocks. Apply HAJEE MAHOMED APPA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid.
C R6695

TO LET—A well furnished UPPER FLAT on the Cuffe Parade to a careful tenant. Apply to K. B. DOCTOR, 60, Forbes St., Fort.
C R6699A

TO BE LET—Fort, Kawasji Patel Street, Barber Lane, Corner Lokhani Building, Shop and Offices.
C R6716

TO LET—A BIG FLAT of nine rooms near Byculla Club, E.L.F., gas stoves garage and garden servants' quarters. Apply Box No. 9089, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6639.

TO LET in Fort, Ground floor for Office or SHOW-ROOM purposes. Apply to K. B. DOCTOR. 60 Forbes St., Fort.
C R6699B

TO LET—An up-to-date GODOWN (100 x 80 x 16) at the junction of Baboola Tank and Jail Roads, near the Docks. Apply to K. B. DOCTOR, 60, Forbes St., Fort.
C R6700A

TO BE LET—For immediate occupation, a SHOP 12ft by 18ft on Tram Line between Poibowdi and Lal Baug. Rent Rs. 70 only. A rare opportunity. For further particulars apply sharp to Box No. 9118, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6706

TO LET at Andheri on Murzban Road on five minutes' walk from Railway Station, on the Hill, *Three newly built Bungalows on latest Modern Style* for High Class Families. Apply to Messrs. BADRUDIN KAMRUDIN, Murzban Road, Andheri.
C15786

TO BE LET—For cotton waste and for other kinds GODOWN, vacant land nearly 300 yards, or we will build a godown. Tank Street, Surtee Moholla, opposite Kondar's godown. Ask Mr. MOHOMEDALI HAJI VAHEDNA, Kombekar Street. No. 75.
C R6676

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A HINDU DOCTOR requiring DISPENSARY PREMISES in mercantile locality. Apply Box No. 9124, care of Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R6730

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post Bombay.

WANTED—Latest Designs in furniture. Apply with Illustrated catalogues and prices to RANCHHODDAS PRESS, Aurangabad.
H R6721

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem. Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

CORONA TYPEWRITER, in perfect condition, for sale, Rs. 150. Apply Box No. 9136 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N. R.6749.

FOR SALE—German made "SINGCO" CYCLES, pencil sharpners, money boxes, moving pictures etc. For further particulars, please apply to R. K. KAYANI & CO., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
N R6617

FOR SALE—Press Copy Books LEATHER-BOUND Rs. 3/8 each. Apply MEHTA BHUTA & CO., 41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
N R6681

PIANOS, FOR SALE OR ON HIRE.—PIANOS will be exchanged in part payment or on instalment. PIANOS and all sorts of musical instruments will repaired at moderate price. Apply: PAW AND CO. Contractor's Building, 4th Block, 2nd Floor. Near Police Station. Lamington Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

FOR SALE—1 A BROWN GELDING, 6 years old, 15-2 hands high, Sound, a good weight carrying hunter; has been hunted regularly this season with Bombay and Poona Hounds. Price Rs. 1,000; 2. A BAY WALER GELDING, Aged, 7-8 years, 15-1 hands high. Sound a good hunter, hunted with the Ooty and Bombay Hounds. Very fast. Wood make a good pigsticker. Price Rs. 1,000. Any reasonable trial of either given in Bombay. Apply to Dr. J. CRAWFORD M.R.C.V.S., 3, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.
N 15928

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

PRESIDENCY MOTOR MART.

THE best House on the Hill, for Repairs, Painting, Overhauling, Rehooding, etc., of Cars. Tyres, Tubes, Oils, Accessories, etc., in large stock. Cars sold and exchanged. Gowalia Tank Road, Cumballa Hill, BOMBAY.
JA

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One brand New OVERLAND 4 Touring fitted with spare rim and tyre, side curtains, Hood cover, tools and oil side lamps. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., Ltd., 310, Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle).
JA R6635.

OVERLAND CAR, Motor in perfect order, Mudguards require slight repairs and painting if desired to make it seem quite ew. Apply to Box No. 9105, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6677

CHEVROLET 490, Model 1920, for sale. Owner going home. In perfect condition, complete with every necessary, three new tyres. Price Rs. 2,600 or near offer. Apply Box No. 9135, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6748

FOR SALE from Stock, at Sacrifice prices, best French make new 3½ Tons MOTOR LORRIES. Extremely reliable, built to stand hard work and rough handling, cheap on petrol, especially fit for Motor Bus Services. Facilities of payments. Apply to:—COMPAGNIE GENERALE FRANCAISE, Post Box 552, Bombay.
JA 15907

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A DISPENSARY. Apply Box No. 9113 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P. R.6696.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—BOILERS 30ft. by 7ft., 30ft. by 7½ft., Lancashire, 150 to 200 lbs. pressure, second-hand, in good condition. Please apply THE SHUMS MACHINERY MART, 24, Ripon Road, Byculla, Bombay.
K R6717

WANTED—STEAM ENGINE, 400-500 indicator, H.-P. compound condenser, high and low pressure, second-hand, in good condition. Please apply THE SHUMS MACHINERY MART, 24, Ripon Road, Byculla, Bombay.
K R6718

ELECTRIC GENERATIONS available from stock in sizes of 1, 1.5, 2.5, 4, 5, 8 and 10 K. W. on 115 Volts at sweeping reduction in prices. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay, Telephone 3825.
K 5

MACHINES AVAILABLE—Tablet 280 of betelnut cutting 20 and embroidery Rs. 12 with order with anna stamp. THE ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION.
K. R.6754.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES 32 & 300 H.P. BOILERS 20ft. by 6ft. 6in. by 100 lbs. pressures. 12ft. by 4ft. 6in by 100 lbs. 34 and 10 N. H. P. Enquiries solicited. Apply MAHAMADALLY & BROS., 52, Nana's Peth, Poona.
K R6445

WANTED.—ENGINES 300 to 500 I. H. P. Condensing and Lancashire boilers 150 to 180 lbs Pressure. Immediately write to or see between 4 to 6 p. m. RANCHHODDAS ANANDIDAS, 400, Kalbadevi.
K R6719

MACHINERY FOR SALE—Very little used 7 B.H.P. Blackstone Oil Engines, brand new 18in. Stroke Shaping Machines, new 19 B. H.P. Tangyes Oil Engine, new 16ft. long Loudon Bros. Gap Bed Screw Cutting Lathe, rebuilt, 10 and 11 B. H. P. National Oil Engines, and good second-hand 36 and 42 B.H.P. Tangyes Semi Diesel Crude Oil Engines. Prices are very low to clear. Inspection invited. B. D. BERY & CO., Engineers and Machinery Merchants, 58 (Old) Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS.—ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TRAINING for Civil, Municipal, Sanitary, and Royal Sanitary Institutes could be had from N. J. MODI, Consulting Engineer, 94, Medows Street, Bombay. Enclose Anna Stamp.
M R6481

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution). Fees moderate. Enrolment daily. Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M

THE INDIAN STUDENT.—(An illustrated magazine for boys in High Schools and Intermediate Colleges in India). Ten issues a year. First issue in April, 1923. Annual subscription Rs. 3 payable in advance. Special CONCESSION to BONA FIDE students, schools, colleges, libraries, clubs, associations and students' societies. Rs 2 payable in advance *before the 15th March*, 1923. Excellent medium for advertisement Apply to the MANAGER, Empire Press 44, Hewett Road, ALLAHABAD.
M R6731

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCING PARTNER with a capital of rupees Fifty thousand by a running concern doing business as Commission Agents and Importers of Textile Machinery Accessories and other goods. Write Box No. 9128 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6736

SPORTS.

THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS by CAPT. NEMO. For this last Meeting, Saturday, 10th March, 1923. 3 WINNERS and 4 PLACES, only will be given ALSO 1 GOOD FLUKE for Rs. 5. Try your last chance. Don't fail. Available Saturday morning 10-0 a.m. to 1 p.m. Apply 27, Rope Walk Street, behind ROSE & CO., Fort.
S R6722

KINGS Instructions for Bombay Races 14th Extra Meeting. Profit 274½ per cent. Prices—Instructions Rupees one hundred. Tips Rupees ten. Address L. E. L. K. King. 28, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE—A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of Lubin PERFUMES. Prices moderate. Price list sent on application to SHAMJI HEMRAJ & CO., Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R6527

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS.—Why pay fancy prices when you can buy direct from manufacturer. Special terms to the trade. V. G. MAHARAJ, Indian Carpet manufacturer, between Crawford Market, and Dhobi Talao, Carnac Road, Bombay.
T R6679

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 75, Rem 7, Rs. 90, Empire 1	90
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
Noiseless, makes no noise	125
Oliver 2, Rs. 90, 3, Rs. 110, 5, Rs. 135, Brief	140
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new,	200
Mercedes, German make, strong machine	200
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 200, Brief, 185	200
L. C. Smith 5, Rs. 190, Brief, Silent ...	225
Yost 20, Rs. 150, Brief, Dec Tabs.	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 175, 275, Brief	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt as new...	
Gujerati Remington 9, Brief, little used...	
Corona Folding, 207, Remington Portable, 27	

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opp Petit Institute, Hornby Road Bombay, Telephone No. 1223.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Fox Portable, New with Case	175
Corona Folding latest with Case	267
Remington No. 10, Rs. 185, No. 11 Brief	200
Remington No. 7 Rs. 75 No. 8 Brief	85
Oliver No. 3 and 4	100
Underwood latest Policy	200
Royal Fiscap size	100

Ribons, Carbon papers, Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
G

EMPEROR OF ASTROLOGERS.—As famous as any great Indian Astrologer. Simply send time and date of either birth or writing the letter. Annual reading including character and map of heavens—Re. 1/- only. Five Years—Rs. 4/- only. THE ADVANCED ASTROLOGICAL HOME, Kasimkot, Vizag Dt. South India.
T R6456

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P or As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salphia.
(HOWRAH.)

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy P. P. Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th March to 5th April, 1923, both days inclusive.
C15921

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS on Works Establishment on three years' agreements, salaries Rs. 1,200 per mensem with annual increments at the rate of Rs. 50 p.m. for approved service up to Rs. 1,300, and *if the service be continued*, up to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 per mensem.

Candidates must not be under 30 years nor over 40 years of age.

They must be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or hold an exempting degree in Engineering. They must have had experience in responsible positions in charge of large works and proved capacity for organising and controlling large bodies of labour.

Preference will be given to those with experience in the construction and carrying out of large works by direct labour.

Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be addressed to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Improvement Trust Office, Matunga, Bombay No. 19, so as to reach him on or before 20th March 1923.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga,
Bombay No. 19.
28-2-23. C15858

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

REQUIRED at once two thoroughly experienced SURVEYORS, must be well up in the use of the Theodolite and Level.

Only those whose work is reliable and accurate need apply.

Pay of Senior Surveyor Rs. 250—25—400 p. m.

Pay of Junior Surveyor Rs. 150—25—200 p. m.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON.
M. Inst. C. E.
Chief Engineer.

Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga Bombay No. 19.
6-3-23. C15893

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KRISHNA PRINTING PRESS AGENCY.

PAPER AND PRINTING MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

WE beg to announce that we have removed our office to MANGALDAS ROAD, Shop No. 26 of Princess Street Cloth Market Building and in future all inquires, Correspondence etc., should be forwarded to our new address.
R6728

P. VICTOR & CO.

THE CAMERA HOUSE:

HAVE REMOVED to 175-77, Hornby Road, into the premises of the Fort Cash Chemists, where the usual patronage is solicited.
C C15851.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have cancelled the appointment of The Advertisers Distributing Syndicate as Agents for canvassing advertisements on our behalf.

We have to notify to the public not to deal with them or make any payments on our behalf to them as regards the Excelsior and Empire Advertising Curtains.

MADAN THEATRES, LD.,
BOMBAY.
C15879

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one script for share No. 72651/652 of the Bundi Portland Cement Ltd., standing in the name of Goolam Rasool Goolam Nabi has been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

GOOLAM RASOOL GOOLAM NABI.
94, Bhindi Bazar, 1st Floor,
Bombay 9.
R6750

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on THURSDAY, the 15th day of March, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Registered Office, "Akbar Building," 203-205, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I—To receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1922.
II—To declare a dividend.
III—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV—To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
V—To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Akbar Building, 203-205, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 28th February, 1923.

N. B.— The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th March to 19th March, 1923. (Both days inclusive.)
C.15887.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Public Auctions will be held at the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 15th March, 1923, at 6-30 p.m., for the purpose of auctioning the following for the year 1923-24:—

(1) Right of collecting fees from the Khar Market.
(2) Right of collecting Lotus flowers from the Municipal tank on the east of the 70 feet road.
(3) Right of collecting dung from the Municipal stables at Chimbai.

(a) Those who are desirous of taking the above contracts are requested to be present at the time of auction.
(b) The conditions of the contract can be inspected at the office of the Storekeeper on any working day during office hours.
(c) The successful bidder shall have to deposit on the spot 10 per cent. of his bid for the fulfilment of the terms of contract.
(d) The Sanitary Committee shall be at liberty to accept or reject any bid.

R. G. GUNGIKAR,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, March, 1923. C15927

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

(LOADING CONTRACT OF GOODS AT WADI BANDAR.)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of labour for loading outward goods of all description at this Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bandar.

Tenders must be submitted in forms to be obtained at the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 per form.

Tenders in sealed covers marked "Tender for loading Contract at Wadi Bandar Goods Depot" must be delivered at the Chief Traffic Manager's Office, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on or before the 15th March 1923.

A deposit of Rs. 100 in cash must accompany each tender and this deposit will be forfeited if the tender is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation of the decision in regard to his tender.

The conditions of the Contract will be attached to the tender form.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th March, 1923.
TA C15911

COAL ASHES FOR SALE

THE DISTRICT ENGINEER, No. 1 District, G. I. P. Railway is prepared to receive tenders by the 15th March, 1923, for the purchase of coal ashes accumulating during the Financial year commencing 1st April, 1923, at Byculla, Kurla, Thana, Kalyan, Vasind, Khardi Kasara, Igatpuri, Karjat and Lonavla. Only lump sum tenders for each station separately will be considered and the Conditions of Contract may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

T. FRASER,
District Engineer,
No. 1 District, Bombay.

Ravelin Street, Fort.
TA C1589

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday the 20th day of March 1923 for

I—The supply of Stationery during the year 1923-24.
II—The supply of Drawing Materials during the year 1923-24.
III—Watering certain trees.

Forms of tender may on payment of Rs. each for items I and II be obtained from the undersigned and samples of Stationery and Drawing materials may be seen by the Tenderers during office hours. The rates to be tendered should be only for the samples that may be seen in the Engineer's Office, as substitution of any other quality will not be allowed.

Forms of tender for item III may be obtained on payment of Rs. 1 from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 each for items I and II and Rs. 50 for item III to be paid to the Chief Engineer of the Board in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board.
(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Bombay Improvement Trust,
Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay 19.)
5-3-1923.
TA. C.15901.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1923, for works in the construction of Reinforced Concrete Chawls for the Poor at Love Lane.

2. Form of Contract, specification, etc, may, on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees one thousand to be paid to the Chief Engineer of the Board in cash, or public 3½ per cent. Government Loans of the face value of Rupees one thousand seven hundred, or other public securities of the market value equivalent to Rs. 1,000 each, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board.
(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga, (Bombay 19.)
6th March, 1923.
TA. C.15904.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on 15th March, 1923, at the Chief Engineer's Office, Matunga, for the work of excavation, for pipe sewers on Kingsway in Naigaum Scheme 60.

Each tender is to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 which will be forfeited in case any tender is withdrawn or the successful tenderer refuses to sign the Contract.

Detailed information about the works and also regarding specification and conditions of contract can be had at the Scheme Sub-Engineer's Office, near the Kohinoor Mills Chawls.

Forms of tender can be obtained in the Chief Engineer's Office at Matunga, King's Circle, on payment of Re. 1 at that office.

Tenders should be addressed to the Chief Engineer and marked ("Tenders for drainage work in Naigaum Scheme.")

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Bombay Improvement Trust,
Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga, (Bombay 19.)
5-3-1923.
T.A. 15902.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KALKUNTE NARSINHA VEDANTAM, of Bangalore, in Mysore State, till lately carried on business in Bombay, at Karnac Road, without the Fort, as Commission Agent in the name and style of Vedantam and Co. ..... Deceased.

DWARKABAI VEDANTAM, of Bangalore, Hindu Inhabitant, at present temporarily residing in Bombay, at Karnac Road, without the Fort, widow of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the twentieth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 20th day of February, 1923.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys.

C15926

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of
GORDHANDAS SUNDERJI alias
GORDHANDAS SUNDARJEE alias
GORDHANDAS SUNDERJI alias
GORDHANDAS SUNDERJEE alias
GORDHANDAS SOONDARJI alias
GORDHANDAS SOONDARJEE alias
GORDHANDAS SOONDERJI alias
GORDHANDAS SOONDERJEE, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Piece-goods Merchant ..... Deceased.

HARGOVIND GORDHANDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business in his shop at Kalbadevi, Morarji Gokuldas Market, outside the Fort of Bombay, at present residing at Ville Parle, in the South Salsette, District Thana, one of the sons of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-sixth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN, Petitioner's Attorneys.

The 26th day of February, 1923.

C15932

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the propery and credits of DATTATRAYA MAHADEV THAKUR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Mechanical Engineer .....Deceased.

INDIRABAI, widow of Dattatraya Mahadev Thakur of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Whereas Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-eighth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 28th day of February, 1923.

Messrs. MANILAL & KHER, Petitioner's Attorneys.

C15912

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the BOMBAY CREDITORS of SETH ABDUL KARIM HAJI ABDUL SAKOOR will be held at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on SUNDAY next, the 11th March instant, at HIRABAGH, near C. P. Tank, to consider the steps to be taken for realization of the mortgage, security, and otherwise to enforce the creditors' rights.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1923.

DALLAS & CO., Attorneys for the Committee appointed by Seth Abdul Karim Haji Abdul Sakoor.

C15920

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1084
5/3/23.

E. 993
26/2/23.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BABAMIYA NABISAB, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, residing at Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Deceased.

HAYATBI BABAMIYA, widow of the deceased, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-third day of Feb. in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 23rd day of February, 1923.

Messrs. PATHARE AND CO., Petitioner's Attorneys.

C15930

AUCTION SALE.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 72, Apollo St., Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILK, VELVET AND EMBROIDERED WEARING APPARELS, AND BRASS AND COPPER UTENSILS, ETC.

Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for the Executors, Messrs. Kashinath Narayen Dalvi, Sadanand Madhavram Dalvi and Kashinath Sitaram Dhume, to the estate of Mr. Ramchander Mone and Sitabai Mone, deceased, Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, Navalkar Lane, in the property of the deceased, the following:—

Mirror almirahs, show-cases, sofa, marble table, cushion chairs, dressing table, harmonium, musical box, carved table, statues, teapoys, mirror, picture frame, wall clock, hanging lamp, iron safe, cash box, 1 box medicine, jars, swing, easychair, carpet, glass globes, chimneys, brass and copper utensils, such as handas, thali, tambia, loty, vatkas, kettle, dekchi, samavat, tapelas, German silver thali, plated dish, worship utensils, silk, velvet, and jary embroidered wearing apparels, such as sarees, blouse, cook-room articles, etc.

The above goods will be opened to view 4 days before the sale.

VORA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March 1923.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH AND INDIAN LAW BOOKS OF THE LATE MR. BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, SOLICITOR, AND OF THE LATE MR. C. M. THACKAR, BAR.-AT-LAW.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Solicitors, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th March, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.

Indian and English law books of the late Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Solicitor, and of the late C. N. Thackar, Bar.-at-Law.

The list of the above books will be published four days before the date of sale.

GANDHI, & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March, 1923.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 8.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	150
" " Imports	—

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 8,

Months.	To-day's Prices.
March	16.33+15
April	—
May	16.24+16
June	—
July	16.03+16
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.89+6
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	14.05+1
February	—
Egyptians	—
May	17.70+12
July	18.00+14

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 8.

Months.	To-day's Prices
Mar.	16.35+7
April	16.28+18
May	16.26+17
June	16.11+17
July	16.03+18
Aug.	15.83+16
Sept.	1603+9
Oct.	14.61+8
Nov.	14.40+8
Dec.	14.24+9
Jan.	14.13+9
Feb.	14.08+9

Tone:—Quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York Mar. 8.

Futures at New York	May	30.90—37
	July	30.07—27
	Oct.	26.52—33
	Dec.	26.00—35

Liverpool, Mar. 8.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	16.35+17
	May	16.25+17
	July	16.05+18
	Oct.	14.61+8

London, Mar. 7.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 3/16 Downward Tendency
Bar Gold £ 4-8-3 Firm.
Bar Silver Spot 33 15/16 Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Mar. 8.

Upd. G. Bengal	Good	9.15
" "	Fully Good	9.55
" "	Fine	9.95
No. 1 Oomra,	Good	11.00
" "	Fully Good	11.80
" "	Fine	12.00
4. G. Broach	Good	13.20
" "	Fully Good	13.60
" "	Fine	14.00
4. G. Scinde	Good	9.05
" "	Fully Good	9.45
" "	Fine	9.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 8.

Months	To-day's prices.
March	17.40+17
April	17.56+18
May	17.76+16
June	17.91+19
July	17.05+19
August	18.10+19
September	18,17+19
October	18,23+26
November	18.25+25
Dec.	18,27+22
Jan.	18,30+20

Ton:—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—Tone of New York Market:—Stroing,

Mid. Americans Spot Improved demand 16.86

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	—	17.75
New York, 11 a.m.	May	31.28
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	30.40
	Oct.	26.80
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	30.87
	Oct.	26.35

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 5/8
Hongkong	114 1/2 ex
National	46 1/4
P. and O. Banking Corporation	13 1/2
Eastern Bank	£ 3.4

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 69 unchgd
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 90 1/8 "
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101 5/16 "
Consols 2 1/2 %	58 1/8+1/8 "
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	66 +3/8 "
Govt. Securities 3%	56 3/4 "
1 per cent in ian Loan	£ 116

WHEAT.

London, Mar, 8

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Mar.-Apl, Sellers	44/6
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Mar-Apl, Sellers	44 3
Australian Mar-Apl. Buyers	47/6
Karachi Barley Mar.-Apl. Sellers	28 6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Feb.-Mar. Buyers,	46 6
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F, " " Feb.-Mar. Buyers	46

Tone:—Firm,

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Mar.-Apl, Hanburg Value Tending	—
LINSEED Argentine Mar.-Apl. Sellers	£ 18 1/4
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore per ton Apl-Mrr. Paid	18 3/16
TONE OF RAPESEED:—Quiet.	
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Paid firm moderate trade	—
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl, Qnoted	£9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED—Mar-Apl. Buyers held higher sales	£ 19

JAVA SUGAR

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June,-July, Sellers	26
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June,-July. Sellers	26/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June,-July Sellers	26/4 1/2
Fine Cuban Sugar Mar.-Apr. Sellers	26 7/8

Tone:—Moderate Business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apl.-May	16 31/4
Plantations First Latex Crepe Mar.	16 3/4

Tone:— Less doing
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay — /

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 75 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 72 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 93
Yellow Metal	8 1/8
Hard Spelter	31 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 19 3/8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

March 9.

After the recent continuous advance Reuter reported to-day a decline of 37 points in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 17 points higher. The decline in America was due to considerable long liquidation.

In response to the sharp decline in America the Marwari bazar opened this morning easier for F G M G Broach April/May at Rs. 566. At the opening Offices and Japan Houses were sellers which caused the market to decline to Rs. 563½. Buying by Marwari operators and offices raised the market to Rs. 565. A well-known Indore operator began to sell freely and the values gave way to Rs. 562, and after fluctuating within a range of two rupees the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 562. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 561½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 561 going up by half a rupee, declined to Rs. 557½, on selling by Marwari jobbers, at the same rate the market was closed.

F G M G Broach July/August opened at Rs. 581 and gradually declined to Rs. 575. Marwari operators were transferring their purchases of Broach April/May to July/August, which caused a little improvement in prices and the market touched Rs. 577½, the quotation at 4 p.m. being Rs. 575½. Fine M G Oomra March opened at Rs. 506. Marwari jobbers and Japanese Houses were sellers and the values declined to Rs. 502½. The market after sharp fluctuations between Rs. 502½ and Rs. 504 closed easier at Rs. 502. F G M G Bengal March was Rs. 432 whilst May Rs. 440 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday, and the off-take was small. About 4,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—
Fine M G Oomra Berar 3,500 bales.
Fine M G Oomra Central Provinces No. 2 400 bales.

F G M G Bengal 600 bales.
Total tenders up-to-date are as under:—
Fine M G Berar 5,900 bales.
Fine M G Central Provinces No. 1 400 bales.
Fine M G Central Provinces No. 2 2,100 bales
F G M G Bengal 1,000 bales.
Total 9,400 bales.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. state in their Weekly Report dated 8-2-1923 as under:—

"Since our last there has been another wave of buying, which started on a better feeling in Manchester, and use was freely made in all speculative markets of the more optimistic sentiment that arose as to the European situation. Yesterday it developed that the outlook for the Turkish question is if anything worse than it has been, and that there is nothing to be enthusiastic about in the progress of the "Weaponless warfare" in Western Germany; as a result the market, which had halted decidedly below the last high level, turned quite weak yesterday and had every appearance of continuing its retrograde movement.

One feature that has distinguished this last bulge from its predecessor is the character of the buying. While the big advance from about 25 cents to practically 29 cents was perhaps started by large speculators, it developed into a general buying movement by the cotton trade, merchants, spinners and distributors, all suddenly converted to the view advocated by us during so many months, that there would be basely enough cotton to go around, so that in the eseventh hour they felt it necessary to rush to cover their needs; on the bulge of this week that class of buying was conspicuous by its absence, the big supporting orders coming mainly from speculative interests.

Does this perhaps mean that from a world trade viewpoint the bullishness of the situation has now been fully realized and discounted or perhaps over-discounted?

We do not think it is time yet to attempt a definite answer to that question, but the action of the market, the recent apathy of the trade, and the tendency of weekly statistics to compare rather less bullishly with last year's figures, confirm us in the view we expressed last week, that caution is advisable in attempting to force another bull movement in cotton at present. We would rather advise selling on good bulges, but again repeating that a decided change to a bear market is hardly to be expected, and therefore that after further liquidation buying on weak spots might again become a reasonable risk.

Selling of new crops continues, and has been somewhat of a factor in changing the general market outlook. It might be advisable, however, to avoid selling those positions too freely at the present heavy discounts, although unless there should be some decidedly unfavourable development a lower price level would be indicated for next fall.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6. P. M.)

Bombay, Mar. 9.

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May	557 1/2
F. G. Broach	July-Aug.	571
F. G. Bengal	March	428
F. G. Bengal	May	435
Fine Oomra	March	498

PATEL BROTHERS' COTTON REPORT.

Liverpool due to open-to-day about 19 to 11 points lower.

We have received the following cable dated the 8th instant from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool.

"Some straddle reversing Boston, Phildelphia and Greenville report practically no demand from spinners; weather South improved. Newyork market nervous, considerable long liquidation taken by trade on scaledown."

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

THE

ALL-INDIA

KHADI EXHIBITION

WILL BE OPENED BY

Dr. P. C. RAY

at 5 P.M.

To-morrow the 11th March, 1923,

AT

ASOKA BUILDINGS,

PRINCESS STREET.

Rates: As. 4 per each ticket.

Re. 1 for a book of eight.

SECRETARY,
ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

E. I. C. ASSN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 9.

			Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May		562
F. G. Broach	July-Aug.		576
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March		432
F. G. Bengal	May		440
Fine M. G. Oomra	March		562
G. M. G. Southerns	May/June		572

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 9

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	470	455	435	420
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	525	510	493	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	555	540	520	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	540	525	510	—

PIECE GOODS.

Business in the Cloth Market during the past week has not developed very rapidly, but the better feeling has been noticeable. There has been an increased enquiry for various cloths, but considering the volume of the same, the actual sales have not been satisfactory. The Agents of upcountry buyers are said to be feeling the market, with a view to effect favourable purchases in anticipation of the demand from the consuming districts, which are light of stocks. The want of financial facilities has made the buyers rather cautious and the uncertainty regarding the future outlook has prevented them from buying freely at the present rates.

In Manchester Grey Shirtings there has hardly been any change. 39 inches Red End Shirtings costing Rs. 13-8 per piece have fetched only Rs. 12-12 in the bazaar, and even at this price sales of quantity could not be effected. Local Mill Cloths have been in better demand for Delhi, Cawnpore and Calcutta. Retail purchases are being made at present, but inquiries are being made for quantity and it is probable that a brisk demand will be experienced shortly. Grey Drills have been steady. 44 inches by 22 yards Grey Jaconets have advanced in value by two annas per piece, owing to scarcity of stocks which are held by one dealer. White Mulls have been slightly easier. Fine White Mulls in 47, 52, 57 inches by 19 or 20 yards worth. Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per piece are in good supply, but the demand has been disappointing. In Nainsooks there is a scarcity of 26 inches styles worth from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5 per piece, as also the superior qualities in 38 inches by 15 yards of the value of Rs. 9 to Rs. 11 per piece. Woollens and Fancies have been in better request and fair sales have been effected for Delhi and Cawnpore. Prints have remained steady.

The firmer tone of the Manchester Market has continued and the quotations have been quite out of the reach of buyers. Fresh business has been difficult to negotiate. Several makers of plain cloths have changed their style of goods and are now making fancy cloths, which are more remunerative, and in which they can depend upon getting regular orders. A well known maker of Dhooties is reported to have sold largely for the Indian market. The Cotton Spinners' and manufacturers' Association who spin American cotton for sale have recommended the adoption of curtailment of production by fifty per cent in March, which has already been decided on by the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation. Sir Charles Macara has expressed his opinion that the costs of production are bound to come down as the cost of living falls, though it may be impossible to get textiles down to pre-war prices, and that the demand has been small not because cotton goods were not needed, but because the price for the time being was prohibitive and the world cannot pay the same.

The quotations for the leading chops of greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—	Ins. Yds	Rs.	a.	p
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/8	12	12	0
" 100,000	45× "	15	4	0
" No. 33,000	45× "	14	8	0
" " 2800	37× "	12	4	0
Graham's No. 2730	39× "	12	12	0
" No. 2750	46× "	15	4	0
" Yellow Horse	43×39	14	8	0
" No. 2310	44×38 1/2	16	8	0
Dewhursts BBB	38×38 1/2	20	0	0
" BB	38×38 1/2	18	0	0
" Rupee No. 5	38×38 1/2	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37 1/2/38	12	12	0
" No. 4462	41× "	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	39× "	13	0	0
GREY DRILLS—				
Pepperell's Dragon	29×40 Net	24	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40	13	12	0
Mitsui's Elephant	29×40 Net	20	0	0
GREY JACONETS—				
Ralli's No. 18	45×22	8	2	0
" " 18	40×22	7	2	0
" " 138	40×22	6	5	0
" " 636	44×22	7	8	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
Llepman's No. 1500	32×42	26	0	0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36×40	30	8	0
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40	—		
Forbes' K. B. 100	33×40	18	0	0

WHITE MULLS—				
Ralli's No. 8	41×19	8	8	0
" No. 60	46×19	9	8	0
" No. 600	51×19	10	8	0
" No. 6000	56×19	12	0	0
" No. 88	88×20	8	6	0
" No. 1270	27×18	4	4	0
" No. 818	39×20	8	0	0
" No. 1440	36×20	6	0	0
" No. 5352	42×20	12	8	0
" No. 2755	42×20	—		
" No. 1703	52×20 Net	—		
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	4	4	0
" No. 119	37×18	5	0	0
" No. 229	42×18	5	8	0
" No. 339	47×18	6	0	0
" 1K/4K 38",43",48", 53"×18 Avg.		6	2	0
" No. 95	58×20	8	4	0
" No. 86999	40×18	6	0	0
" No. 86999	"	6	8	0
" No. 775	40×18	—		
" No. 875	45×18	—		
" No. 975	50×18	—		
" No. 515	"	7	2	
Graham's' Baloon	58×20	8	4	0
" No. 142	34×19	—		
" No. 850	36×18	—		
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18	3	11	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—				
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18	4	5	0
" No. 61/81	"	—		
" No. 1850	"	3	12	0
" No. 1900	"	3	13	0
" No. 2800	"	3	14	0
" No. 21021	"	4	0	0
" No. 33044/88	30×18 Avg.	3	6	0
" No. 33620 T.B.	38×22	6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18	5	8	0
" 95950/97970 Saraswati	33×18	8	8	0
" Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	6	12	0
" No. 50000	"	7	4	0
" No. 33340/33350/33360	"	7	12	0
Lyons' No. 4545/5656/6767	26×18	4	6	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	"	4	6	0
" No. 8000 T.B.	38×22	7	8	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	26×18	4	4	0
S. W. & Co's. Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"	"	4	4	0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3 1/2 per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 8th

	Rs.	a.	9.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	6	6
Tata	1	0	0
Elphinstone	1	1	3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches:—			
Rachael per lb.	—	—	—
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	8	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Textile per lb.	1	8	6
Phoenix	1	8	6
Pearl	1	8	6
Maroji (Gaw Mukh)	1	0	0
Elphinstone (Bald)	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1	9	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8202-8303			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	9	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	9	6
Longcloth X quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	6
Fazulbhai per lb	—		
Kohinoor per lb	1	9	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1	7	6
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1	7	6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1	6	0
Salita—			
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	9	0
Grey Drill Century—			
No. 1125 per piece	15	0	0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	13	12	0
Dhooties:—7. 8 and 9 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	6
Dhooties:— 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	10	6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	14	6
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	9
Hindustan per piece	7	1	6
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill:—			
Textile per piece	7	2	0
Pearl per piece	7	10	0

(Continued on Page 12.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Lecture on "Education and Language", by Mr. Fram Cavasji Batlhwala, Cama Institute Raveiin Street, Fort, 6 p.m.
The s.s. Devanha with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Fifteenth Extra Meeting.

SUNDAY, March 11.

Opening ceremony of the All-India Khadi Exhibition, by Sir P. C. Roy, Princess Street 5 p.m.
Bandra Municipal Schools prize distribution, at the N. M. Petit School, 5-30 p.m., Dr. Paranjpye to preside.
First annual general meeting of the Bombay Catholic Educational Society at 10 a.m. at the Gloria Church School Hall, Byculla.

MONDAY, March 12.

Dr. P. C. Roy's lecture on "Bombay and Bengal", Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

KHARAS.—Noshirwan Rustomjee Kharas, son of Rustomjee Framjee Kharas (of Kharas Brothers), aged 25, died last night. Funeral this morning at 9 (S. T.), Tehmina Lodge, Colaba Reclamation, Bombay.

THE ALL-INDIA BAHAI CONVENTION.

The Bahai Convention Foreign Secretary, Dr. Kaushal Kishore, will deliver a public lecture to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, opposite Museum, on "New Wars for Old."

DECCAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The extraordinary general meeting of the Deccan Merchants' Association convened by the Requisitionists will be held as announced before, on Sunday, the 11th March, 1923, at 9 a.m., in the hall of Messrs. Karnik Brothers (Khota's Wadi, Girgaon Back Road). K. V. Damle and T. N. Karnik, Secretaries of the Requisitionists Committee.

IN HONOUR OF DR. P. C. ROY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday, the 12th instant at 6 p.m., in honour of Dr. P. C. Roy. The distinguished scientist and philanthropist will speak on "Bombay and Bengal", when other leaders will be present. Tickets from 4 annas to Rs. 10 can be had from B. F. Bharucha, Apollo Street, between 2 and 4 p.m. (S. T.). Full proceeds to go to Bengal Relief Fund.

FORTHCOMING MEETING

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the city of Bombay will be held on Monday, the 12th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort

THEATRE AND CINEMA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.—The London Farcical Comedy Co. still continue to draw large audiences to the Excelsior Theatre and the programme for the week-end is a very entertaining one. To-night "Daddy Longlegs" is being played again, and at the matinee performance to-morrow, the record-breaker "Charley's Aunt" is being staged. There will be a change of programme every night next week as follows:—Monday, "Other Peoples Worries"; Tuesday, "French Leave"; Wednesday, "A Week-End"; Thursday, "Tilly of Bloomsbury"; Friday, "Charley's Aunt"; and Saturday next, "Tons of Money."

MUSIC AT THE EXCELSIOR.—To-morrow night the musical public of Bombay should be present in large numbers to hear the concert which will be given by the Bombay Symphony Orchestra in conjunction with the famous Polish violinist, Premislav. This will be the last public appearance of the Symphony Orchestra this season.

M. Premislav is a wonderful violinist, one of the world's greatest, on that point all are agreed. He is enthusiastic to a degree and during the past week he has had a very busy time. He has given some delightful recitals at the Excelsior before dinner, he has been giving lessons during the day-time and at night he has been practising with Mr. Behr's Orchestra.

For his third recital with the Symphony Orchestra to-morrow, several pieces new to Bombay will be played, especially the "Concerto in D Minor" by Beethoven. Other items are:—Overture, "The Hebrides" by Mendelssohn; Violin Solos, "Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso", Saint-Saens; Air on the Fourth String, Bach; Evening Song, Schuman; Hungarian Dance, Brahms; "Moto Prepetuo", Rees.

Owing to the enormous success which has attended M. Premislav's recitals, he has been prevailed upon to give two more at the Excelsior. The first will take place on Wednesday evening at 6-30 p.m. and the second on Sunday next, the 18th, at 9-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES.—Mary Pickford will once more be seen on the screen at the Excelsior Theatre before dinner this week, in "Captain Kidd Junior" which tells an old story, that of a chase for the buried treasure of a pirate king. The presence of Miss Pickford in the cast ensures that it is imbued with charm and is not merely a film which relies upon the sensational for its interest. A topical film and a good comedy are also being shown.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—Jackie Coogan is the hero of the film which is being exhibited this week at the Empire Theatre and it shows this fascinating juvenile actor in a very attractive role. "Trouble" is the title of the picture and tells of Young Danny, a boy who was born to trouble. He had never known a home. At the orphanage he was very unhappy, but he soon found that orphanages are not the worst places in the world. The film is by no means all tragedy, on the contrary there are many piquant situations and Danny is full of fun and mischief. In the end, of course, he finds a real home, a real mother, to say nothing of a grandmother.

EMPRESS THEATRE.—Another of the "Strong Man" films is being presented at the Empress Theatre this week, a film of thrills and sensations. Featuring Sansonia, it tells the story of a fight for some important Government papers. It is called "The Ladder of Death" from the most thrilling episode of the film, and such it nearly proves to be, only the Herculanean strength of Italy's strong man preventing it.

A comedy and a topical film are included in the Empress programme.

WEST-END CINEMA.—No trouble was spared in the choice of settings for "Don't Shoot!", the Universal attraction, starring Herbert Rawlinson which is screened to-night and this week at the West-End Cinema.

Millionaires' mansions in ultra-wealthy Pasedena, California, were rented solely for extravagant interior scenes in the production at a rental amounting sometimes to an extravagant sum a day. Special permission was obtained from prominent banks in the financial district of Los Angeles to film the bank breaking scenes at night, necessitating the posting of a cordon of Los Angeles policemen to prevent the possibility of real crooks "slipping something over" on the motion picture company by working as "extras" in the scenes.

LOKMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA.

APPEAL TO BOMBAY PUBLIC.

Miss Tulaskar, Principal, Shri Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanyashala, writes:—

The National Girls School was opened about two years ago by Mahatmaji. The school is now in a flourishing condition. The number on the roll now stands at 300. The school coaches up students from the infant class to the Matric standard, both of the Tilak Vidyapith as well as the Gujarat Vidyapith. The whole course runs over a period of nine years. The medium of instruction is vernacular. Music, sewing, Hindi, drawing, domestic economy and vernacular are compulsory subjects. English, Sanskrit, mathematics have also got their due share. Moral training and religious education is specially looked after.

APPEAL.

The work of the school is already before the public.

Our urgent need is for a school-building and a recreation ground. And here is a unique opportunity. The Gandharva Mahavidyalaya building is to be auctioned on the 11th. We therefore appeal to our sympathisers to buy the building for the school at the auction.

GANDHI WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

BY W MATUNGA-MAHIM & DHARAVI C. C.

The following is the programme for Gandhi Week (from 16th to 18th March 1923):

Every day morning—House to house Khadi hawking, collection for Tilak Swaraj Fund and enrolments of Congress members by different batches of Congress volunteers (from 8 to 10 a.m.).

Every day night—A Rastriya Bhajan Mandali under Prof. Lalit will go through all the streets and visit every chawl singing National Songs for the collection of T. S. Fund, and Congress Propaganda work (8 to 10 p.m.)

'G' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following is the programme for Gandhi Week:—

Daily—National melas, Khadi hawking, enrolment of Congress Members, collection for Tilak Swaraj Fund, enrolment of volunteers

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 9.

Business in all sections was on a small scale. Cottons were steady, Dunbar and Keshoram remaining at yesterday's levels. Jutes were represented by a fairly large turnover in Howrah among the bazar dealers, Clive had a look into a smaller extent. The higher price stocks did not find any support. Coals came in for few transactions. Kosoonda and Nyadee had some buyers, but none were on offer at quotation price. In the miscellaneous section, Cawnpore Sugar had many buyers with no scrip offering. Some tea shares were firmer and not easy to obtain. Government bonds continue in strong request. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent. Government Paper 50/8, 3½ per cent. Government Paper 58/14, 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 100/14, 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 101/4, 6 per cent. Bonds 1931 100/8.

Cotton:—Dunbar 233, Keshoram 7.

Jute:—Benjamin 5/1 discount, Clive 33/14, Howrah 42/4, Lansdowne 289, Orient 173.

Coal:—Bhalgora 13/4, Borrea pref 83/8, Lakurka 20, Nazira 8, Samla Kendra 14/4, Samla Ramnagar 7/12, Sendra 19/4, Standard 71/8.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 4, Indian Iron and Steel 56, Burma Finance and Mining 3, Fairbairn Lawson 3/12, Indo-Burma Tin 6/6, Port Shipping 19/7, Carew and Co. 52, Pioneer Sugar 1/2, Ryam Sugar 27/4.

Tea:—Bhatkawa 54, Central Cachar 67, East India 100, Rutema 9/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and five-thirty-two pence and demand bills were one shilling four and three-sixteenth pence.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY BILL PASSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 9.

At the Central Provinces Legislative Council discussion of amendments to the Nagpur University Bill was taken up.

The Hon. Mr. Kelkar made an announcement that that the Governor-General had not accorded sanction to the several amendments but discussion would however be allowed though this would not be tantamount to acceptance. Several Councillors refused to move their amendments as a protest against the action of the Governor-General in interfering with what they called the autonomy in educational matters.

Mr. Jones, Director of Public Instruction, said that the Government of India had acted within their legal rights in refusing sanction to certain amendments.

Though most of the amendments were not discussed as a protest there was general desire among Councillors to facilitate the passage of the Bill into law in this session. All the amendments being thus disposed of Rao Bahadur Kelkar moved that the Nagpur University Bill be passed into law. The Council unanimously agreed.

Mr. Dixit on behalf of non-official members congratulated the Minister.

MRS. NAIDU AT SUKKUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SUKKUR, Mar. 8.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived from Multan yesterday morning to preside over the Anniversary of the Sukkur Tilak National Highschool. In the course of the day she addressed two ladies' meetiings where she appealed for *khaddar* and funds. In the evening over 4,000 people had assembled. the spacious Lucas Park to celebrate the anniversary. After a few songs and a dialogue were recited the Head Master read the report of the school. It touched on the causes of decline of the school which was now reorganized and reequipped and it was expected that it would be run on more efficient lines. Arrangements for Music, Drawing, Art, Persian and Gujrati classes were also to be made.

Mrs. Naidu delivered her speech in Urdu first and English afterwards. During the day she passed through the bazaar where she was cordially greeted by all merchants. She also visited Sadhbellas, Zindpirs and Rohri by boat. She left for Bombay last night and on her way will drop at Hyderabad for a few hours to address two meetings.

HIGH COURT.

BREACH OF WARRANTY

AWARD OF DAMAGES.

(Before Fawcett, J.)

Luxmidas Kesharlal ..... Plaintiff

vs.

B. A. Mistry ..... Defendant.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff for recovery of a sum of Rs. 3,400 being the amount of the price paid by them for the purchase of a motor car which was represented to them to be an Overland car and for the expenses incurred in turning it into a taxi, or in the alternative for a sum of Rs. 1,500 by way of damages for a breach of warrant by the defendant

The plaintiff's case was that he agreed to purchase a car from the defendant on the latter's representation that it was an Overland car and that it was fit to be used as a taxi. The price agreed upon was Rs. 2,651. The plaintiff paid the price and took delivery of the said car on 27th February, 1920, when the car stopped on the way to plaintiff's place. The plaintiff sent the car to the Victoria Motor Works who informed him on 14th June, 1920, that the car did not have an Overland engine, but had a Flanders engine. The plaintiff informed the defendant about it and wanted to rescind the contract. At the request of the defendant he incurred costs to make it fit for a taxi, but it could not be done, nor could it be sold. The plaintiff then asked the defendant to refund the purchase money when the defendant promised to do in three months' time. He sent a pleader's notice on 21st November, 1920, and then filed this suit.

The defendant contended that the plaintiff had full knowledge of the make of the engine, and that it was a sale of a specific article, so the plaintiff was not entitled to damages.

After hearing the evidence and the arguments of counsel, his Lordship during the course of his judgment said that there was a fraudulent silence on the part of defendant, but that the plaintiff could have known the truth if he had used due diligence. The plaintiff should have rescinded the contract in June, 1920, and that he must be held to have waited for an unnecessarily long time in waiting till 22nd November, 1920. His Lordship held that there was a breach of warranty and awarded Rs. 300 by way of damages and also directed the defendant to pay the plaintiff his costs of the suit as it was a fit case to be tried in the High Court.

Mr. T. K. Thanavalla with Mr. Lalji appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Mirza appeared for the defendant.

Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co.:—Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal and Co.:—Attorneys for Defendant.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

ELECTION COMPLAINTS.

PETITION AGAINST MESSRS. PAIS AND SOMJEE.

FURTHER HEARING OF CASE.

At the Small Causes Court, on Friday, Mr. K. M. Javeri, the Chief Judge resumed the hearing of an application filed by Mr. Abdul Rahiman Abdul Karim against the Municipal Commissioner, Messrs. Alex A. Pais and Gulamhussein Ahmed Somji praying that a proper scrutiny be made of the votes and that first respondent should be directed to give the petitioner inspection of voting papers of the voters who had recorded their votes for the second respondent and the same be declared null and void and set aside and that it should be directed that the fourth respondent be deemed to have been elected.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader, appeared for the applicant; while Mr. Taylor, Solicitor, appeared for the Municipal Commissioner, Messrs. R. K. Dadachanji with Mr. Naronah, pleaders for respondent No. 2 and Mr. Joseph Baptista, bar-at-law for No. 3.

At the outset Mr. Dadachanji put in the petition of respondent No. 2.

His Honour refused to accept the petition.

Mr. Dadachanji contended that there was no service of the writ of notice or summons till now. The mere intimation was not the service of the writ upon the respondent.

Mr. Dadachanji on behalf of respondent No. 2 addressing the Court said that there was distinction between the qualification of the voter and the qualification of the councillor. A councillor must be a voter and unless he was so, he could not be qualified to be a councillor. The firm could give a power of attorney to anybody to vote for them.

Chief Judge:—"Enrolment is the enrolment of the firm and no one else can enroll."

Continuing, Mr. Dadachanji said that a person might not stand as a candidate under such circumstances, but if he did so, then, as was ruled in the case of Mrs. Gokhale, by His Honour, his election would be null and void. The power of attorney given to Mr. Somji, respondent No. 4, was not in the same way in which it was given to Mr. Khambatta (another partner of the firm). Hence Mr. Khambatta was qualified to be a councillor. The firm might appoint somebody who could be qualified to be a councillor and he would be entitled to vote under the power of attorney. If they wanted their constituted attorney to vote as well as to stand as a candidate, or if the constituted attorney wanted to stand as a candidate, he must have the power to vote. He, then, quoted Section 14 of the Act in support of his argument. Mr. Somji, in this case was not a voter for the firm and therefore he could not be a candidate. So the law excludes all persons, who are not voters, to be qualified as candidates. In order to be elected, a person must be nominated. The voter was a representative of the firm (the party enrolled as a voter), authorising him to vote for them at the Ward elections. If a member of the firm ceased to stand as a candidate, then, he could not be a voter under the existing Act, for a candidate must be a voter first.

Chief Judge: "Every voter has got a dual qualification: (1) That he can vote and (2) he can stand as a candidate. This firm has got a dual qualification. The firm can vote and stand as a candidate."

Proceeding, learned counsel contended that the first step was that because a person was a voter, he could stand as a candidate. Even a great person of the type of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta could not be a candidate, if he was not a voter. Furthermore, the election roll was conclusive as regards the qualification of voters, but it was not so, as regards the qualification of candidates, as had been rightly laid down in Halbury's "Laws of England." The election roll was binding upon every tribunal, except with regard to the qualification of candidates. The Court could reject votes of those people whose names did not stand on the election roll. The Municipal Act provides a procedure by which the names entered in the election roll may be expunged or the names omitted may be entered. The claimant or the objector, in that case, has to apply to the Municipal Commissioner within a certain time. If the Commissioner does not agree to rectify his mistake, then the claimant can move the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court within five days.

In this case the counsel contended, no such objection was taken before the Municipal Commissioner and no application was made within five days to the Chief Judge. Mr. Somji, in this case, had no right to vote and therefore he could not be a candidate. Finally, he contended that Mr. Somji was a disappointed candidate and therefore he had raised all those objections. Under the circumstances, he submitted that the petition should be dismissed with costs.

MR. SUNTOKE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Suntoke, next, addressing the Court on behalf of the petitioner said that Act did not say in so many words that the election roll was conclusive, and in the former case, the Court had gone behind the election roll. The election procedure was laid down for the guidance of the polling officer. He, then, quoted the case of Dr. Fernandez vs. Mr. Dixit and said that that policy had arisen in many cases. He for one failed to see any distinction between the efficacy of the question of a person on the roll for the purpose of giving the vote and for the purpose of being a candidate.

With regard to the enrolment of four associations represented by Mr. Pais, the counsel contended that they (the associations) were neither tenants nor owners, but they simply occupied the premises. Mr. Pais's conduct was therefore objectionable in that he got those associations enrolled knowing the fact that they were neither tenants nor owners. Under the circumstances, the counsel submitted that the votes of those associations should be eliminated. He, further, submitted that the votes given by the members of the chummery should also be eliminated, because they were not tenants. The counsel then criticised, at great length, the evidence of witnesses and said that the Municipal Act was quite clear on the question of the power of attorney. He did not understand why in the case of a firm the phraseology "Any person" or "no one person" was adopted in the Act.

Mr. Taylor, on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner, next said that Mr. Dadachanji's argument with regard to the power of attorney came to this that hundreds of votes were being incorrectly recorded by the Municinality. Nobody could vote unless he was an eligible person and the only person who could give votes by the power of attorney. His own view with regard to the matter was the same as that of Mr. Suntoke. The point at issue was that in Section 28 (4) the words "no person" should be read as "no eligible person", and the Court could not read it in any other way. So far as that point was concerned, there was a fallacy in the argument.

After Mr. Dadachanji had briefly replied, the case was adjourned.

NATIONAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

BENARES SESSION CONCLUDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 8.

The National Education Conference under the chairmanship of Babu Bhagwandas concluded its session at Benares yesterday. Representatives in charge of the National Institutions from such distant parts of India as Hyderabad (Sind) and Andhra (Madras) attended the meeting. Resolutions in regard to the establishment of religious institutions, the spread of Hindi as a common vernacular of India and the further spread of vocational and technical education were passed. A sub-Committee to select the text books for national schools was elected. The Conference is likely to be an yearly event.

COUNTERACTING THE ACTIVITIES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 9.

Qari Sarfaraz Husain, the famous missionary of Islam in Japan and England has reappeared on a public platform in his old age for his missionary work in order to counteract the activities of the Arya Samaj in converting the Muslim Rajputs. In the meeting of the Musalmans of Delhi held last night to consider the steps to be taken, Qari Saheb appealed to the Muslims of India to save money from unnecessary festivities of *Shubebarat* and give the same for defensive measures needed in those areas. He appealed to the Ulamas to declare this use of money to be the best zakat at this time. The Qari Saheb is considering the situation and will attend the meeting of Anjuman Dawate Tabligh at Agra as a representative of the Anjuman Hidayat Islam, Delhi.

RAJPUT MUSLIMS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 8.

Under the auspices of the Anjumani Hidayatulislam a mass meeting of Muslims was held last night at Fatehpuri Mosque to protest against the Arya Samajists' efforts to convert the Rajput Muslims back to Hinduism.

Several speakers pointed out the unwisdom of Swamiji's starting the present campaign of reclamation at this juncture which may strike a fatal blow to national unity by rousing religious passions and communal distrusts and afford the enemies of Indian freedom a handle to divide the people and divert their attention from the main goal.

JAMIAT-U-ULEMA'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

DELHI, Mar. 9.

The President, Jamat ul-Ulema-Hind wires from Delhi:—

Sons of Islam, you must have come to know that the Arya Samajists and the Sanatan Dharmists are unitedly trying to convert some five lakhs of Muslim Rajputs to Hinduism. That Sanatan Dharma which till now was deadly against the conversion of Non-Hindus to Hinduism and considered it irreligious has now put off this dogma to convert Musalmans and make renegades of them. The enthusiastic Hindu leader Swami Shraddhanand has thrown himself heart and soul into the activity of converting Musalmans to Hinduism. Shuddhee has been performed at two or three places.

It is for the Mahomedans to consider this problem. Alas, the wealthy and rich among the Musalmans are still aware of what is being done to Islam and what the Mahomedan community is suffering. If the treasures of the Muslim rulers are of no benefit to Islam at such a juncture God only knows what is in store for poor Musalmans. The Jamiat-ul-Ulema-Hind has opened a propaganda department and has begun work with enthusiasm. Now the Musalmans should perform their duty and help the Jamiat in preventing some five lacs of followers of the Prophet from being beguiled into renegading from Islam.

The Cawnpore bazar remained closed on Wednesday and Thursday on account of the arrest of Sjt Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, the former editor of "Pratap". (A. P.)

Two hundred and fifty chests of Benares opium were sold in Calcutta at the last sale. The proceeds amounted to Rs. 11,31,000 the highest price for chest being 4,650 and the lowest Rs. 4,505. (A. P.)

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

OPENING CEREMONY TO BE PERFORMED TO-MORROW.

The opening ceremony of the All-India Khadi's Exhibition will be performed to-morrow at 5 p.m. by Dr. P. C. Ray at the Asoka Stores Building, Princess Street.

BOMBAY LADIES BRANCH OF N. I. ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association was held at Government House on Friday at 4-30 p.m. Her Excellency Lady Lloyd presiding.

The thirty-second report of the association which was presented at the meeting stated among other things that owing to the increasing demand for educational scholarships the committee decided to solicit subscriptions in future from the members so as to carry on this work. At the end of the last year the ordinary members of the association numbered 323 and life members 38. During the year 34 members resigned, 3 died and 24 new members were elected. The present membership was 38 life and 310 annual members. It was satisfactory to note that they had a balance of Rs. 11,264 plus Miss Manning Memorial Fund amounting to Rs. 3,337 so that they opened their account for 1923 with a balance of Rs. 15,301 of which Rs. 13,301 was in the reserve fund.

The report of the Lady Lloyd Work Guild stated the Guild had continued the grants to various charities on their lists and even added to their number as occasion arose. During the year 56 new members joined the Guild and 38 had to be written off, the total remaining on the roll being 488. This year 11 charities were added to the list.

The reports were adopted and resolutions were passed offering the best thanks of the association to the members of the executive committee for their excellent management of the affairs of the association during the past year and to the auditor Mr. Gadekar for auditing Accounts of the Association as well as those of the Work Guild; also the Director of Public Instruction for arranging scholarships; the Director of the Alexandra Institution for locating Teachers' Library; Messrs. Macmillan and Company for gift of books and the Editors and Managers who have kindly announced notification in their newspapers free of costs.

HER EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

The president in winding up the proceedings expressed her pleasure at the excellent work done by the association. She felt however that if more members had joined the association they could have done more substantial work. She regretted that on that occasion they had to record the resignation of their Hon. Secretary Miss Cursetji, who had rendered valuable services for so many years. She felt they could not dissolve the meeting without placing on record their deep sense of gratitude to Miss Cursetji for her long and devoted services. She was glad that Mrs. Petit was succeeding her and hoped she would show the same public spirit which Miss Cursetji had displayed.

A vote of thanks to the president terminated the proceedings.

AIR ESTIMATE FOR 1923-24.

£1,116,000 INCREASE IN NET TOTAL.

LONDON, March 8.

The Air Estimates for 1923-4 show a gross total of £18,605,000 and a net total of £12,011,000, the latter being an increase of £1,116,000 over the net total for the present year. The memorandum explains that £5,957,000 of the difference between the gross and net figures represents the gross expenditure in the Middle East. The increase in the net total is due to the scheme for expansion of Home defence involving the formation of fifteen new squadrons in addition to three squadrons assigned for cooperation with the Navy, in consequence of the impending completion of the new aircraft carriers.

PERSONNEL.

The personnel is 33,000 compared with 31,176 for the previous year; but the cost of the personnel is not greater; the increase in the cost is chiefly due to the technical equipment and the number of the new types which will shortly be produced. Hence, the Air Ministry will place orders with the air craft industry substantially greater than in the recent years which will be sufficient to maintain an adequate number of firms on sound basis.

PROVISION FOR MIDDLE EAST SERVICES.

As regards £5,957,000 for the Middle East services, this does not affect the net total as their cost is voted in the Civil Service Estimates and balanced by appropriations-in-aid. Excluding £916,000 for supplies to the British and Indian ground troops, the remaining £5,041,000 represents air expenditure proper and cost of works and services on behalf of the Air Force and ground troops; of this, £772,000 is provided for Palestine and Trans-Jordania and £4,269,000 for Iraq, compared with £745,000 and £2,968,000 respectively for 1922-23. The figures for Iraq, however, cannot be compared as certain services have only been taken over from the army since October 1st last. The strength of the Air Force in the Middle East is approximately unchanged, owing to the delay in settlement with Turkey. The provision for the current year has proved insufficient, and it will be impossible to reduce the provision for the next year to the extent intended. The uncertainty of the political and military situation has made the work of estimating very difficult and the provision proposed is not based on any optimistic hypothesis.—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY SENEX

The following for the 15th Extra Meeting:—

THE CONSOLATION PLATE—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

CZARDA	1
MAGICAL MIKE	2
THE MINX	3

THE QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP.—5 Furlongs (Straight).

WHISPERING	1
BELVEDERE	2
HUSKY	3

THE BRETBY HANDICAP.—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

GOLDEN FANCY	1
HAPPY TIMES	2
STARBOARD	3

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE—1 Mile.

MEDDLESOME	1
GLASS ROCK	2
CHEERY GIRL	3

THE FREE HANDICAP.—1 Mile.

LEMOINE	1
SILVER BALM	2
PLYMOUTH ROCK	3

THE FINAL PLATE.—Div I. 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

MARSHAL PETAIN	1
BAHADUR-UL-MULK	2
RED FLOWER	3

THE FINAL PLATE. Div. II.—6 Furlongs 41 yards.

WHITE BOY	1
TRIUMPH	2
MENTOR	3

THE FUTURITY PLATE. (Div. I.)—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

ISFOOG	1
MUNWAR	2
LUCKY PRINCE	3

THE FUTURITY PLATE. (Div. II.)—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

FORFEIT	1
FARHAN	2
MERRILY	3

THE FUTURITY PLATE. (Div. III.—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

STABILITY	1
ZAID	2
COCK EYE	3

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

The Count 9-0, Footpedal 8-8 Whit Week 8-7, Tarvie 8-6, Czarda 8-6 Magical Mike 8-4, Grande Place 8-3, The Minx 8-2, Dayspring 7-13, Daphnis 7-9.

THE QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP. Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Whispering 9-4 Knight of Clonmel 9-4, Belvedere 8-9 Crushed Glass 8-9, The Count 8-8, Pretty Girl 8-8, Cintra 8-5, Lonsond Hills 8-3 Miss Evans 8-2 Czarda 8-2, Husky 7-11, Mimi 7-9 Harmony 7-7.

THE BRETBY HANDICAP. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Starboard 9-1, Miss Evans 9-0, Golden Fancy 8-13, Volsure 8-3 Danzig 8-3 Happy Times 8-2 Bridal Blush 7-8, Coxcomb 7-2 Ceremony 7-2.

THE GOODBYE PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Aquilegia 9-8 Blackwater 9-6 Old Sport 9-4, Dialect 9-4 Eudorette 8-13, Glass Rock 8-12, Cheery Girl 8-11, Perfect Day 8-8 Aborigine 8-7, Roi Grison 8-6, Meddlesome 8-5, Corisande 8-3, Eccleston 8-2, Mirabelle 8-0, King of the Ring 7-11, Royal Jewel 7-6, Marby 7-6, Desert Gold 7-4 Milk Maid 7-4.

THE FREE HANDICAP. Distance 1 Mile.

Plymouth Rock 9-12; Simon's Choice 9-12 Treddle 9-2 Reciprocity 8-4 Lemoine 8-3 Silver Balm 11 8-1 Aquilegia 7-6 Old Sport 7-2; Glass Rock 6-10 Some Scribe 6-6.

THE FINAL PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Marshal Petain 9-9 Red Flower 8-13 Dunbar 8-10 Summerton 8-9 Yadhgar 8-6, Bahadur-ulmulk 8-6, Wabil 8-5, Khayum 8-4, All Clear 8-3, Trafalgar 8-0, Malabar 7-12 Leopold 7-10; Taj 7-10 Domineer 7-8.

DIVISION II.

Mentor 9-2 Nevermind 8-12 Golshan 8-10, Defender 8-9 Arvil 8-9, Kitchener 8-7, Black Ivory 8-6 Triumph 8-6 White Boy 8-4 Reeman 8-1 Sannayet 7-12, Ornate 7-10 Honest Beauty 7-10.

THE FUTURITY PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Munwar 8-6, Lucky Prince 8-11, Mujbil 8-10, Favourite 8-13, Bad 8-10 Sinnah 8-10, Sahali 9-3, Small Boy 8-13, Simpleton 8-10, Hyder 8-13, Rabeer 8-10 Isfoog 8-6, Dijla 8-6, Bedonin 8-10 Ireland 8-6 Kasoob 8-6, Mysore 8-13, Company 8-6, Ahyid 8-13, Million 9-1, Taj Mahal 8-10, and Department 8-10.

DIVISION II.

Star 9-3, Forfeit 8-13, Good Night 8-11, Merrily 8-10, Johur 8-10, Zaphir 8-10, Shujaul-mulk 8-10 Prial 8-10, Rex 8-6, Zubar 8-10, Farhan 8-10 Burzoo 8-10, Trabiss 8-13, Muzyed 8-6, Bakhit 8-6, Mathatbeg 8-10, Gulbarga 8-10, Diamond 8-13, Master Bill 8-10, Silver Cloud 8-11 Kamilbeg 9-1 and Turkistan 8-10.

DIVISION III.

Stability (late Shamarah) 8-6 Moombara 8-13, Lahoob 8-6, Baronet 8-10, Cock Eye 8-13, Zamilzada 8-6, Raphir 8-6, Guarantee (late Zaafir) 8-10, Khoopchand 8-11, Aggregate 8-10, Vazirulmulk 8-6, Cock Sparrow 9-3, Mustayak 8-11, Mahir 8-6, Kasid Karim 8-13, Abjir 8-13, Zaid 8-11, Famous 8-10 Machine 8-10, Red Eagle 8-11 and Watee 8-13.

CRICKET AT MELBOURNE.

LONDON, March 8.

Melbourne.—The Combined Universities made 332 runs (Freemantle 59, Bailey 51, Nothling 56). The M. C. C. made 135 for 6 wickets in their second innings, and the match was drawn.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar 9.

The Western depression has passed away without giving any further appreciable rain. There has been light local rain in Bombay Deccan, with few falls in Mysore and the hill of south Madras.

Chitaldrug and Kodaikanal each report half a inch.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

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THE LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
(founded by the late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHOSLE under public patronage)
in
Turungachya Darat
(At the prison gate)
a musical Comedy in three Acts by
Mr. B. V. WARERKAR.
on
14th MARCH 1923 at 9 p. m. (S. T.) Sharp
at the
NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
"The Chronicle" says:—"Turungachya Darat" is a play which deserves to be seen by all Non-cooperators: It is an object lesson to them in the great truth preached by the Master—call him Mahatma if you like—that the removal of untouchability and the universal use of Khaddar are the two great factors in the solution of our political problem....The performance is enticing and the three hours easily slip away before one is confronted with that Eternal truth of the equality of Man.
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Monday, 12th March 6 *P. M. (S. T.)*
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Can be had from B. F. Bharucha.
APOLLO STREET. BETWEEN 2 & 4 P. M.
Full Proceeds In Aid of
BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, March 10, 1923.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

The letter upon Hindu-Muslim relations in the Punjab, which we publish elsewhere, reveals a truly pitiable state of things. Our personal acquaintance with members of the Arya Samaj community, which has been of a very pleasant character, has certainly not been of a nature to prepare us for what Mr. Upson, in his statement on the reasons of his resignation, called the "unreasonableness of certain so-called Arya Samaj nationalists who cannot tolerate anything avowedly Muslim". We do not wonder that the incident of Mr. Upson's forced resignation has "caused consternation in Muslim circles" at Lahore. Our correspondent writes of the incident: "I have mentioned it only to show you how far the feeling of Hindu-Muslim difference has reached. A Muslim editor is forced to resign the editorship of a professedly nationalist paper and the only fault of the man is that the Muslim tone of his articles on the Khilafat question was not palatable to the Arya Samaj nationalists." We can sympathise with Mr. Upson, for we also have been criticised for the Muslim tone of our articles on the same question, though not in a way that we could possibly regard as unfair or illegitimate, by some Hindu nationalists. We must at the same time gratefully acknowledge that we have had the kindest support and approval—and, what is better, understanding—from Hindus. There has been nothing fanatical or vindictive in the attitude of those who disapprove of our policy. Mr. Upson's case is different, as the political—we will not say religious—atmosphere of the Punjab is different. For sectarianism is not religion; these disputes of which we write are not religious; they are irreligious, at any rate from the Muslim point of view It is forbidden to the Muslim to attack or backbite an ally, or to persecute any one for religious opinion.

Indian Swaraj is to include Hindu and Muslim, Sikh and Parsi, Christian and Jew, and Indian nationalism is the preparation of Swaraj. In the opinion of the true nationalist, it does not matter whether the man who occupies a particular position is a Hindu or a Muslim, provided that he is sincere; and sincerity in the faith which he professes is a pledge of his sincerity in the political views which be professes. If he is a Muslim let him be an earnest Muslim, if he is a Hindu let him be a good Hindu. To object to a Muslim writer because he writes as a Muslim on a Muslim question which has been espoused by Indian nationalism as a whole, seems to us to be to put a premium on insincerity. And communal quarrels over the occupancy of posts of influence is an unfortunate return towards a state of things which has always proved conducive to disintegration, not to unity.

Mahatma Gandhi's saintly personality raised the whole nationalist movement to a higher plane, where petty, mean and covetous considerations cannot live. We have always urged Indians above all things to preserve the *essentially religious* character imparted to the movement by Mahatma. We call it *essentially religious* because it concentrates men's thoughts upon the essentials of religion which are everywhere the same and make for unity. It is a curious fact that men are apt to differ furiously over unessentials who, if they talked to one another calmly, would find themselves in full agreement on essential points. And to turn one's thoughts from the essential unity to concentrate them on the unessential diversity of life is to fall down from the higher to the lower plane. In writing thus we are writing a truth well known to every Indian thinker from remotest times, well known not only to every thinking Muslim, but to every thinking Arya Samajist as well. We call on all who realise the height to which Mahatma raised the Indian national movement to do everything within their power to prevent that movement from sinking back on to the plane of communal jealousy and pettiness. Mahatma is a Hindu; yet it seems to us that many Muslims have a better understanding of his message than has been attained by some Hindus; and that is natural, because their Scripture has such words as these:

"Verily those who believe and those who follow the Jew's religious rule and Christians and Sabaeans—whoever believes in God and the Last Day, and does good works—their reward is with their Lord, and there shall no fear come upon them neither shall they suffer grief."

Mahatma has that message also in his heart, and he wishes the Indian nation of the future to be built on that ideal of tolerance and goodness; knowing that of a nation built on that ideal it is always true, that "there shall no fear come upon them neither shall they suffer grief."

THE INCARCERATION WEEK.

Exactly a year ago, short of a day, the Mahatma was arrested. His arrest was a challenge to the country that it could not carry on its struggle to a successful issue without him. That he has been in jail for a year is a proof that, splendid as has been its achievement during the period, the country has failed adequately to rise to the occasion. For, if the country had carried on the work from where the imprisoned leader had left it, with the clock-work regularity and the speed of the Punjab Express as he wanted it to be done, he would have been to-day amidst his free countrymen and not inside the walls of Yeravda jail. But he would not wish to be free to-day. His freedom to-day, while the country has not attained the three-fold object of the struggle, would be more painful to him than his imprisonment; for his release would mean that the bureaucracy which imprisoned him felt confident that the movement he carried on had been weakened. The issue before the nation to-day is whether it is prepared to make the humiliating confession that the struggle has been lost, that, in short, it is not worthy of the freedom that an Englishman or a Frenchman or even a German enjoys in his own country, and prizes more than his life, or whether it is determined, as it never was even while the Mahatma was in its midst, to continue it with greater vigour than hitherto. The enthusiasm with which the Working Committee's suggestion regarding the observance of the Incarceration Week, which begins to-day, has been taken up throughout the country, is a proof—if a proof were wanted—that the heart of the nation, despite previous signs of apathy, is sound and that the comparative inaction of the past year has merely served to stimulate it to put forth efforts a hundred-fold more earnest and vigorous. The truce arrived at Allahabad is a happy augury of the immediate future of great endeavour and greater sacrifices. Will Bombay's contribution during this Week—that is, in the use of Khaddar, enrollment of Congress members and volunteers, in the collections for the Tilak Swaraj Fund—be commensurate with the place it occupies in the country? The success which attended the first Suburban District Conference held at Ghatkoper last week under the Presidency of Mr. Deshpande, when Ghatkoper fully subscribed its quota of contribution to the Tilak Swaraj Fund, should stir the citizens of Bombay to an adequate realisation of their duty to the country. The Provincial Congress Committee has organised a Khadi Exhibition at Asoka Building to be opened by Dr. P. C. Ray to-morrow. The number of Bombay's citizens who will visit this Exhibition, and so profit by that visit as to boycott foreign cloth and use Khaddar, will be a measure of the city's loyalty to the imprisoned leader and of its worthiness to take part in the struggle for the freedom of the country.

Notes of the Day

Only Response to Allenbyism.

The arrest of six members of the Wafd along with the suppression of two leading newspapers has not cowed down the Egyptian people. The Wafd has been reconstituted and, in the course of a manifesto, declares that the failure to arrest assassins does not justify the arrest of the previous members of the Wafd who have always proclaimed and will continue to proclaim that the cause of Egypt cannot be served by bloodshed. The Egyptian Nationalists have denounced violence and if violence has taken place, the ultimate responsibility for it must be traced to the policy of Lord Curzon of ruling with the help of martial law a country to which "independence" has been granted. "The flag of the nationalists can never be lowered by the arrest of its bearers: as soon as one body of representatives is removed another will replace it. We swear before the nation to continue the struggle until everlasting Egypt attains its high aspirations by constitutional means." So says the manifesto of Egyptian Nationalists and it is the only response that the leaders of a self-respecting nation could give to Allenbyism.

Corporators and Oath of Allegiance.

Sir Surendranath Banerjea—or Babu Surendranath Banerjea as he was then known—was the prophet of democracy and nationalism at one time; to-day he not seldom chooses to play the role of the high-priest of reactionaryism, mocking his own glorious past. Only the other day he was instrumental, as the Minister of Self-Government, in forging one more fetter for his countrymen. At his instance the Bengal Legislative Council enacted not only that every member of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation should take the oath of allegiance but also that "if any person having been elected or appointed a Councillor or elected an Alderman is declared by the local Government by notification in the "Calcutta Gazette" (after due enquiry in which the Councillor or Alderman shall have a right to appear) to have violated his oath of allegiance, such person shall cease to be a Councillor or an Alderman and the local Government shall, by notification in the "Calcutta Gazette" declare his seat to be vacant." Under this process there is to be no regular trial in a court of law, but the fate of the Councillor or Alderman, who may have offended the susceptibilities of the Secretariat or Government House gods, is to be left to the tender mercies of the enquiring officer. Thus, by the mere fiat of executive authority, a corporator can be deprived of his seat, whatever his defence might be! And the ex-"tribune of the people" is the glad sponsor of the measure enacting such an outrage on local self-government as this.

Sir Surendranath Bannerjea's Achievement!

Sir Surendranath's excuse for the legislation is that he wants to prevent the "wreckers" from getting into the Corporation. But what is Sir Surendranath's guarantee that the innocent will not suffer with those who have actually violated the oath? Sir Surendranath assured the Council that "Government" in this case would mean the Minister of Local Government. But, as the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" remarks, Ministers are not incarnations of justice or patriotism and from their experience of Sir Surendranath himself since his metamorphosis into a Minister, the public are not confident that even he would prove to be the incarnation of justice which he expects every Minister to be towards those from whom he differs in political matters. Do not the deeds—as apart from the professions—of Sir Surendranath and other co-operating leaders during the past three years show that their souls have been effectually captured by the bureaucracy? Otherwise, a "maker of modern Bengal" like Surendranath Banerjea would have burnt his palm before he piloted such a measure as he was instrumental in getting passed in the Council.

The Council and Superintendent Carter.

The question of punishing Superintendent Carter again came up before the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday when Mr. C. M. Gandhi moved a reduction of Rs. 300 in the next year's grant for the seven Superintendents of Police for the city. Mr. Gandhi said that his motion was intended to show the displeasure of the Council against Superintendent Carter owing to his conduct towards Dr. Kapadia. But Mr. Gandhi was induced to withdraw his motion on the representation of some members that sufficient time should be given to Government to act on the previous resolution of the Council. This action is hardly consistent. For, the Council having already censured the conduct of Superintendent Carter could not stultify itself by sanctioning an amount which is to be utilised for giving increment to him.

Unfair.

Thursday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation almost ended in a storm, the President's attitude favouring the majority having evoked very strong protests from the Nationalist party. The present Corporation has all along tried its best to get round the amended Municipal Act as regards the distribution of seats and has succeeded in its attempts We have already commented on the unfairness of the Committee's decision in giving the largest Wards the smallest number of seats and *vice versa* in order to strengthen the waning reactionary element in the Corporation. In spite of a requisition signed by 16 members to the President to call a special meeting to consider the report, the President, on Mr. Sethna's request, and during the absence of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, did not exercise his discretion of disallowing Mr. Sethna's motion but allowed it to be treated as urgent. After a perfunctory discussion the Corporation adopted the proposals of the Committee nullifying the intentions of the reformed constitution and thus distributed the seats in a very unfair way. The President in his explanation on Thursday said that he had no alternative left, as the Corporation majority wanted to discuss the question at once, but that was the very reason, Mr. Mehta rightly urged, why he should have acted fairly and protected the rights of the minority.

The Corporation and Improvement Trust.

It is an anachronism that a Corporation, unrepresentative of the people, and reactionary, should be called upon under the Improvement Trust Act to send representatives to the Trust Board, whilst the new Corporation has been almost constituted. What was the result of the election? The same old members, who have yet to make good the trust reposed in them by the Corporation, have been chosen. Their election by a reactionary house cannot be endorsed by the citizens of Bombay and, in the circumstances, the suggestion made by Mr. Patel was a most reasonable one and would have been welcomed by the majority of the Corporation if it had chosen to take the right view of the matter.

Helping the "Depressed" Classes.

The argument that it is not the business of the Corporation to look after secondary education in the city was brought forward when an application from the Depressed Classes Mission for financial help was considered on Thursday. The amount asked for was only Rs. 300 per month; yet the majority of the Corporation strained at this gnat while swallowing the acquisition schemes of the Commissioner costing lakhs of rupees. Surely it is the business of the Corporation to support institutions which seek by education to raise the "depressed" classes in the city. We hope the Commissioner will make a favourable report in the matter, for the institution sorely needs help. The public also should not lag behind in giving all assistance and encouragement they can to an institution of this kind, for the abolition of untouchability is one of the main planks in the programme laid down by Mahatma Gandhi.

TURKISH PROPOSALS.

BRITISH GOVT'S. ATTITUDE.

READY TO RESUME DISCUSSIONS.

LONDON, March 9.

The Government has no official information from Angora with regard to the reported Turkish counter-proposals. The Government is ready to resume discussions at the point where they were left at Lausanne, but has no intention of entering into new comprehensive negociations. Further discussion must be strictly limited. The competent quarters seem generally to consider that a satisfactory agreement will eventually be reached.—Reuter.

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

OFFICIAL VERSION OF PROCEEDINGS.

LEAFIELD, March 8.

The official records of the proceedings at the Lausanne Conference have been laid on table in the Parliament. To them is added an account of an informal final meeting held in Lord Curzon's room in Beau Rivage Hotel, on the evening of Sunday, February 4th. This report, prepared from the notes taken by the British Secretary, shows the last strenuous endeavours of the Allied delegates to induce Ismet Pasha to sign the peace treaty by the offer of additional concessions regarding Mosul and Economic Clauses. It records how, while Ismet accepted the Allied concession that the League of Nations should be asked to suspend its examination of the Mosul question for a year, he rejected the Allies' offer to reserve certain of the economic clauses for a future examination. The Judicial Clauses, Ismet declared, were unacceptable unless substantial safeguards proposed by the Allies were omitted. Lord Curzon pointed out that the Allied experts had put forward all sorts of formulae, but they had received no counter-proposal of any kind from the Turks, and finally in answer to a special appeal from Ismet they had put forward this final formula which they had with great difficulty persuaded MM. Bompard and Garroni to accept as the maximum concession. It seemed incredible that anyone could adopt such an attitude as Ismet had done.—B. O. W.

BRITISH TRADERS' "SERIOUS POSITION."

DRASTIC ACTION DEMANDED.

LONDON, March 8.

The Chamber of Commerce has sent a letter to Capt. William Wedgewood Benn, Member of Parliament, drawing his attention to the serious position of British traders and demanding drastic action by the British Government. It is now impossible to leave the British zone without encountering the French posts.—Reuter.

IMPROVEMET OF MARK.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The German Government's gold loan has considerably improved the mark which touched 90,000 in London yesterday and closed at 97,000 to pound. This may be contrasted with 240,000 at the beginning of the occupation of the Ruhr, which was the rate at which the mark then stood.—Reuter.

"IMPORTANT CAPTURES OF IRISH REBELS."

LEAFIELD, March 8.

The Irish Free State Army official bulletin announces important captures of rebels including a column with arms and equipment in County Mayo and several leaders in County Tipperary. Among the latter was Mr. Maloney who has been Deputy Chief of the Staff of Republicans since the capture of Mr. Liam Deasy who recently advised the Republicans to surrender for the sake of Ireland.—B. O. W.

CABLE ITEMS.

Malta.—The transport "Derbyshire" with Second Essexes is expected here on March 10th. It will pick up families of the battalion after which it will sail for India.—Reuter.

The final dividents of the Eastern Telegraph Company and the Eastern Extensions Telegraph Company are at the rate of 2½ per cent. making ten per cent. for the year 1922. The dividend is free of tax.—Reuter.

London.—The Maharaja Rana of Dhalawar who has been suffering from intestinal trouble is now improving satisfactorily.—Reuter.

Gibraltar.—Two naval ratings have been killed and four injured owing to an explosion on board the light cruiser "Coventry" in harbour here. Court of inquiry is being held into the matter.—Reuter.

Warsaw.—Reconstruction has been completed of Zbaszyn-Prosen-Brest-Kovno-Zdolbunowo telegraph line, a part of the Indo-European telegraph line destroyed in the time of the Great War.—Reuter.

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TOWARDS LIBERAL RE-UNION.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S OVERTURES.

IDEA OF CENTRAL PARTY ABANDONED.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and Major Entwistle, Liberal Member of Parliament, in which the idea of the formation of a Centre Party has been frankly abandoned by the former, is regarded in the Lobby as a distinct advance in the direction of Liberal re-union. It is stated authoritatively that no political ties whatever now exist between Mr. Lloyd George and the Conservative ex Ministers not included in the present Government. A tacit understanding between the two wings of the late Cabinet which led to the presence of the Earl Birkenhead and Mr. Austen Chamberlain on Mr. Lloyd George's platform during the general election has been abandoned by both sides. It is recognised that in the event of a re-union some half a dozen National Liberals will join the Government in view of election pledges.

Further development is expected on March 12th when the the seventy Liberals who recently passed a resolution in favour of re-union, will meet.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL INDEBTEDNESS.

LORD BALFOUR CLEARS MISUNDERSTANDING.

LEAFIELD, March 8.

In the House of Lords, Earl of Balfour called attention to a misunderstanding that had arisen in America respecting the statement made by him in his note of August 1st, 1922, on international indebtedness. His statement was that "under arrangement arrived at, the United States insisted, in substance if not in form, that though our Allies were to spend money it was only on our security that they were prepared to lend it. Lord Balfour said that he was unable to find in these words anything that was misleading or obscure. Upto America's entry into the war, the burden of financing the Allies, who could not adequately finance themselves, fell mainly, if not wholly, on this country. The most difficult part of the task was to find dollars with which to pay the American producers for the material required by the Allies. This was changed by America's entry into the war which did not, however, diminish the difficulty of paying for it.

The way in which the system worked was as follows:—The American Government borrowed in America and out of these internal loans the American producers were paid and one or other of the European belligerents became liable to the United States for the amount of the loans. In some cases, the loans were the direct transaction between the United States and the Allies. This was the orlgin of international indebtedness. In these circumstances, Britain suggested that as Britain had borne the main burden of financing the European Allies, America, who came in fresh, might relieve her of that part of her difficulties and Britain assured the United States that under these circumstances she would be able to find all dollars necessary to purchase her war material without borrowing from the United States or anybody else. If the United States Government had seen its way to adopt this plan there would have been no loan from America to Britain. Many controversies would have been avoided and international arrangements would have followed in their course.—B. O. W.

REPLY TO AMERICAN OBJECTION.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

In the House of Lords, Col. of Balfour defended the sentence in the Bolfour Note of August 1st, 1922 relative to the United States having insisted on the British security for money to be spent by the Allies, to which the American Ambassador had recently objected. He dissented from the American view relative to purely commercial nature of the Allied debts, suggesting rather that the magnitude of the co-operative effort of the Allied and Associated Powers on behalf of the enterprise in which all alike were interested removed the financial arrangements into a sphere in which the ordinary categories of the debtor and the creditor, though still valid, could hardly be deemed to be sufficient. Nevertheless, he acknowledged the incontestable right of the United States and uttered a tribute to the manner in which that right had been exercised.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON NAVAL AGREEMENT AND FRANCE.

LONDON, March 8.

Paris.—M. Raiberti, Minister for Marine, announced in the Chamber that the Government would ratify the Washington Naval Agreement immediately the Reporter on the measure had recovered from indisposition.—Reuter.

CHINESE CABINET RESIGNS.

SEQUEL TO WU-PEI-FU'S HIGH HANDEDNESS.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

Peking.—The cabinet has resigned owing to Wu Pei-Fu's demanding the appointment of his nominees to the Governorship of Fukien and Kwang-Tung to which the Cabinet did not agree.—Reuter.

THE MAILED FIRST.

"TIME PAST FOR MILDNESS."

FRENCH OCCUPAPTION PENETRATING.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

Cologne.—The newly-established Belgian military summary court at Neuss has disposed of 20 Germans on the first day of its existence, announcing that the "time is past for mildness." The president inflicted punishments ranging from 100,000 marks fines to six months' imprisonment. The latter was awarded in the case of the editor of a periodical who refused to divulge the names of the contributors of the objectionable articles. The appeal of the Burgomaster of Buisburg has resulted in doubling of the original sentence. The Court decided that the appellant's contention that he had acted under orders of his Government was frivolous.—Reuter.

FURTHER FRENCH ADVANCES.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

Further French advances are reported. Reuter telegraphs from Berlin that the French have occupied the Rheinan harbour in the vicinity of Mannheim; and also Dorvab station near Elberfeld.—Reuter.

TIGHTENING THE FRENCH GRIP.

ENCIRCLEMENT OF RHINELAND COMPLETED.

LONDON, March 8.

Dusseldorf.—There is now an unbroken French Customs Barrier from the Dutch to the Swiss frontiers, completing the encirclement of the Rhineland in addition to the Ruhr.—Reuter.

WHY IS THE MAHATMA IN JAIL?

BECAUSE YOU HAVE NOT ANSWERED THE COUNTRY'S CALL.

DO IT TO-DAY.

IF YOU WANT SWARAJ.

The Incarceration Week, the week of sacrifice and prayer, begins to-day. The following resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress indicates what the Country expects every Indian to do.

The 18th of March 1923 being the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration should be observed throughout the country as a day of sacrifice and prayer in a fitting manner and the working committee calls upon the people of India to observe a peaceful "hartal" throughout the country on that day. In places where that day is observed as a new year's day business should be suspended at least after twelve noon. Meetings should be held in all places recording the determination of the country to carry on the non-violent struggle until the country's demands are conceded; and the whole week from the 10th, the day of the Mahatma's arrest to the 18th day of his conviction should be devoted to a concentrated effort for the collection of funds for the Tilak Swarajya Fund, enrolment of volunteers and propagation of Khaddar.

COLOGNE & RUHR INDUSTRIALISTS' DECISION.

TO CLOSE WORKS 'FOR AT LEAST A MONTH.'

LONDON, March 8.

Cologne.—The biggest German industrialists here and in the Ruhr have decided to close the works for at least a month paying the workers full wages. Exports are stopped owing to the German refusal to pay the French tax, and the manufacture is limited to Home consumption, which is not sufficient to keep the works fully employed. It is impossible to over-estimate the gravity of the closing down, as idle workers provided with money are certain to fall into mischief.—Reuter.

SECURITY POLICE EXPELLED

LONDON, Mar. 9.

Essen.—The French troops yesterday morning disarmed and expelled the Security Police of Dortmund, thus completing the dissolution of the Security Police throughout the Ruhr, which consequently is without the police except for the civil police which are still possessed by certain towns.—Reuter.

LADY NON-COOPERATOR RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Mar. 8.

Mrs. Duvvru Subamma Garu, the Andhra lady non-co-operator has been released from jail after undergoing one year's imprisonment.

NEED FOR AN INDIAN DAILY.

APPEAL OF E. AFRICAN INDIANS.

MR. ACHARIAR RELEASED.

The Secretary of the Indian National Congress, East Africa, cables under date 5th March:—

Government released Mr. Achariar on Friday. The Governor with the convention delegation is going to London early in April. The convention game has upset the Imperial Conference resolution. Arrangements for next meeting are getting on well, except that the convention's vigorous campaign of economic pressure is bringing unemployment on artizens and clerks, and is ruining small traders, millers, and settlers on farms Indians—small and big—are all prepared for sacrifices. The Congress is arranging delegations to India and England.

NEED FOR AN INDIAN DAILY.

African and Indian Moslems' feeling is running very high. The reason is that Reverend Shaw called the Prophet Mahomed "Belial." About two lozen people swore affidavits to-day demanding prosecution of the editor and Rev. Shaw. They also exhort non-violence. An English daily for Indians is a great necessity. We are striving hard but not with many chances of success through only local efforts. Congress requests Indian people to present one.

BRITISH KENYANS' DEPUTATION.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST INDIA OFFICE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The deputation of the British Kenyans including Lord Cranworth were present at a well-attended meeting at the House of Commons yesterday, which passed a resolution urging the Colonial Secretary not to adopt the India Office's proposals regarding the Indian question in Kenya.—Reuter.

HARBOUR COOLIES STRIKE AT COLOMBO.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Colombo.—The export coolies in the harbour did not resume the work this morning. The result is that the port is now at a standstill. There is a growing feeling, however, that the strike has nearly reached a climax and the improvement is shortly anticipated. No official negotiations are being conducted. The Government is still willing to negotiate with the accredited representatives if they are forthcoming.

The general impression is that the strike is due to the insiduous agitation emanating from India. An addtion to number of strikers already out is afforded by boys employed at Grand Oriental Hotel, who are now striking too.—Reuter.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY,

TO PRESENT AN ADDRESS TO DR. TAGORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Mar. 8.

The Karachi Municipality last night had decided to present an address of welcome to Dr. Tagore on his visit to the city and sanctioned a sum up of Rs. 2,000 for necessary arrangements.

THE ALLAHABAD TRUCE.

HISTORY OF NEGOTIATIONS.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, General Secretary of the Congress, has issued the following statement regarding the compromise arrived at Allahabad:—

"The All-India Congress Committee met at Allahabad, on February 27th, under the presidency of Deshbandhu Das, and on the motion of Mr. C. Rajagopalacharya, seconded by Pandit Motilal Nehru, adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved that the following terms of the Compromise be confirmed and given full effect:—

1. Suspension of Council propaganda on both sides till the 30th April.

2. Both Parties to be at liberty to work the remaining items of their respective programme in the interval without interfering with each other.

3. The Majority Party will be at liberty to carry on their propaganda in accordance with the Gaya Programme about money and volunteers.

4. The Minority Party will co-operate with the Majority Party in appealing for, and raising, such funds and enlisting such workers as may be necessary for the Constructive Programme and also in working the Constructive Programme and other common matters.

5. Each Party to adopt such course after the 30th April as it may be advised.

6. The above arrangement is subject to the condition that there is no dissolution of the existing Councils in any Province before the expiry of the full term for which they have been constituted.

Working Committee's Statement.

The Working Committee issues the following statement for the information of the public regarding the negotiations which terminated in the above terms of the Compromise:—

At a meeting of the Working Committee held at Bombay, in the last week of January, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad proposed the following Scheme of Settlement:—

1. That both Parties should wholeheartedly unite to work the Gaya Congress Programme for the next three months.

2. That there should be no propaganda or talk about any change of the programme relating to the Councils during that period or the fomation of a New Party.

3. That if at the end of that period Civil Disobedience was decided upon, both Parties should continue to work for it.

4. That, if on the other hand, no such step was found possible, a Special Session of the Congress should be held in June to consider the situation.

5. That, for one month before the Special Congress, both Parties should be free to educate public opinion according to their views.

6. That the decision of the Congress should be carried out by both sides without forming separate parties.

Working Committee and Mr Das.

After some discussion, the above terms were unanimously agreed to by the Working Committee, and the Maulana Saheb was requested to place the matter before Mr. Das for the acceptance of himself and his party. The Maulana Saheb placed them before Deshbandhu, but they were not acceptable to him. The members of the Working Committee also met Mr. Das and had a discussion with him. He expressed his inability to accept the Maulana's scheme of Settlement, but proposed other terms which involved the suspension of the boycott of council elections at once and without reference to any Special Congress. The Working Committee considered this proposal but found it impossible to accept it. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, however, undertook to press his own Scheme again on the leaders of the New Party. As a result of his further efforts, he was in a position to inform the General Secretary by telegram on the 12th of February that Hakim Ajmal Khan and Pandit Motilal Nehru had whole-heartedly accepted his terms and he proceeded to Calcutta to discuss matters again with Deshbandhu Das. After further consultation and discussion with Maulana Saheb and Pandit Motilalji, Deshbandhu Das re-drafted the Maulana's terms with the addition of a clause regarding election machinery for the special session of the Congress. The terms of his draft and his letter annexed thereto are given below:

Deshbandhu Das's draft terms of Compromise.

1. A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be called without delay with a view to summon a Special Session of the Congress about the middle of June.

2. In case a Special Session of the Congress is summoned by the All-India Congress Committee, as stated above, both Parties, while adhering to their respective opinions, agree to suspend their differences and jointly work the programme, as laid down at Gaya, till the end of April.

3. There should be no propaganda by either Party concerning Council election til the end of April.

4. The All-India Congress Committee will meet in the first week of May, and if in view of the situation at the time it decides to undertake immediate Civil Disobedience generally throughout the country (i.e. in the majority of the Congress Provinces), both Parties will join in such Civil Disobedience and there will be no session of the Congress.

5. If, however, the All-India Congress Committee declares against such Civil Disobedience, both Parties will thereafter be free to educate public opinion according to their views.

6. Further, if the A.I.C.C. in May declares against such Civil Disobedience, arrangements will be made in all the Provinces, as early as possible, in order to enable the election of delegates to take place on fair and impartial lines.

7. The decision of the Special Session will be binding on both parties.

8. The Compromise shall cease to have effect (any binding force on the Parties) in case the existing Councils are dissolved by the Government before the expiry of the full terms for which they have been constituted.

148, Russa, Road,

Deshbandhu Das's letter.

"Dear Maulana Sahib,—The accompanying draft expresses the terms upon which I am prepared to enter into a compromise with the Majority Party. This will not prevent my Party from raising funds without making any propaganda on the question of Councils from those who are willing to trust to the judgment of the members of our Party as to the way in which such funds are to be spent. I undertake not to call any meetings to raise such funds.

It is understood that to give effect to term No. 6 the following or a similar arrangement to my satisfaction must be accepted:—

(a) For every constituency (district or local) returning delegates to the Special Congress an additional Secretary will be appointed belonging to the Party to which the existing Secretary is opposed.

(b) In the Provincial Congress Committees too, the same arrangement will be made.

(c) There will be two returning officers for each constituency, one belonging to each Party.

(d) There will be an election board in each province, consisting of two members, to be nominated by each Party. These two members will decide upon a third person to whom all election disputes will be referred in case of difference.

This Board will be at liberty to modify the existing election rules to suit the circumstances of the Special Congress and for such purpose the powers of the Provincial Congress Committees will vest in them.

This Board will in all matters be responsible for conducting the election of delegates.

I further desire to make it clear that my acceptance of the terms mentioned is subject to the approval of our party.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) C. R. DAS"

Meeting of February 20th.

The new party met at Allahabad on February 20 and appointed a Special Committee with the authority to agree on their behalf to such terms of settlement as they might approve after discussion with the Working Committee which was to meet at Allahabad on February 26th. Four sets of proposals were considered during the conference at Allahabad between the Working Committee and the New Party's Special Committee. Two of them implied suspension of the resolution regarding the boycott of the Council elections without reference to any fresh Congress Sessions. Of the other two, one was Maulana Azad's proposal as modified and added to by Deshbandhu Das and the other was the following:—

1. Suspension of Council propaganda on both sides till the 30th April.

2. Both parties to be at liberty to work the remaining items of their respective programmes in the interval without interfering with each other.

3. Each party to adopt such course after the 30th April as it may be advised.

4. No Special Congress.

The New Party, however, made all the four proposals subject to the following condition:

Every proposal is subject to the condition that there is no dissolution of the existing Councils in any Province before the expiry of the full term for which they have been constituted.

The Working Committee decided against accepting any of the two proposals that involved a reversal of the resolution regarding Council boycott without reference to the Congress. They decided to accept either of the two sets of proposals, but modified the terms drafted by Deshbandhu Das in some particulars and by substituting for the special election machinery proposed by him a clause that the All-India Congress Committee should provide at its meeting in May satisfactory machinery for the disposal of disputes regarding election of delegates to the Special Congress in a fair and impartial manner.

To the other alternative proposal the Working Committee added terms to secure co-operation in the collection of funds and the enlistment of workers.

The two sets of proposals either of which the Working Committee agreed to accept, were as follows:—

I. Azad-Das's draft as amended by Working Committee.

1. Both Parties, while adhering to their respective opinions agree to suspend their differences and jointly work the Programme as laid down at Gaya.

2. There should be no propaganda by either party concerning Council election till the end of April.

3. The All-India Congress Committee will

(Continued on next page.)

AKALI PRISONERS.

MOTION FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE.

PASSED IN PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 8.

When the Punjab Legislative Council met to-day, Sardar Randhir Singh moved that this Council recommends to the Government that all persons arrested in connection with the Gurukabagh affair, the Kirpan cases and Gurudwara movement be immediately released. Sardar Randir Singh made a lengthy speech in the course of which he traced the history of the Gurudwara reform movement and referred to the Gurukabagh affair and the arrests of Akalis and said that his intention was not to put obstacles in the way of Government but to help Government in its difficult task. He appealed to Government to release all the prisoners who had gone to jail not as ordinary criminals but out of honest convictions and religious zeal.

Mian Shah Nawaz said that he heartily supported the resolution and with a full sense of responsibility he admitted that it was the duty of the citizens to help the Government in the maintenance of law and order. But he also believed that it was equally the duty of the citizens to see that the good relations existed between the people and the Government, and submitted that the arrests of all persons in connection with the Gurukabagh affair were unjustifiable and that they should be immediately released. Government ought not to have interfered in the religious movements of the Sikhs. There was no denying the fact that the Mahants were not managing Gurudwaras in a proper manner. He honestly believed that the Government should not alienate the sympahy of the Sikh community. They were good agriculturists and good soldiers and have rendered invaluable services to the Government in time of difficulty.

Mr. Rallia Ram said that the Westerners could not appreciate the religious faith of the Eastern peoples. India and Asia were the centres of religion and the people in these lands sacrificed their best for the sake of their faith. The Sikhs by their voluntary incarceration and wonderful fortitude during Gurukabagh affair had set noble example to the people. Had he been an Akali he would perhaps have joined the reform movement in the same way as the Sikhs did.

Raja Narendra Nath supporting said that he was struck by the wonderful religious zeal and nobility of ideas of the Sikhs whom he met at Amritsar during the Gurukabagh struggle and latter at the Attock Fort Jail. He drew prominent attention of the official and non-official members of the Council to the fact that the Sikhs were not ready to co-operate wth the Hindus and Udasis, in the framing of a new and better Gurudwara Bill which will be acceptable to all communities, and about which reference was made in last session of Council, unless and until the Gurudwara Movement prisoners were released.

GOVERNMENT AMENDMENT.

Mr. Craik, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government then moved the following amendment. That after the word "released" the words "on their undertaking to abstain in the future from offences similar to those for which they were convicted" be added. In doing so Mr. Craik said that his amendment was of a reasonable nature and it was not much to ask that the House should advice the Government that those who had been convicted for the breaking of law should give a promise and obey it if released. Government had no desire to be vindictive in the matter. Government would be glad to release these thousands of prisoners at the earliest possible opportunity. He asked the Council to consider carefully whether Government would be justified to grant unconditional amnesty. These men had been convicted in some cases by courts of law, in some cases by the High Court. The Legislative Council could not go behind the verdict of the courts. It was the fault of the men themselves that they did not appeal to the higher courts against their conviction. No one would be more glad than Government and if he was allowed to make a personal remark, than himself to see the restoration of those friendly relations that had existed between the Sikhs and the Government for 70 or 80 years. He wished he thought unconditional release would have this effect but they must judge by the past experiences of such general amnesties. Continuing Mr. Craik said there was another side to the question. Those who had suffered at the hands of these men would regard clemency of the Government as a sign of weakness. He also asked Council to consider carefully the logical sequel of this resolution. In future said Mr. Craik, we shall in fact be giving an undertaking to stand aside and to watch the law being flouted and broken. Does the House seriously ask the Government to adopt that position. Already there is danger that force may again be used against the shrines at Gurudwara, in Muktsar, in Ferozepur District where a very large number of Akalis are still assembled. Does the Council ask the Government to say "All right we stand aside; fight it out; do what you like." If we adopt this attitude it may lead to another Nankana tragedy. That is a policy which was bound to lead to bloodshed. He gave the leaders credit for believing in and the preaching of non-violence. But a certain number of the followers did not obey the non-violent teachigs of their leaders. He was sorry to say that even recently within the last few weeks violent speaking and incitement to violence had not ceased. However lofty the motives of leaders might be they were not shared by all their followers who were preaching doctrines of bloodshed and revolution. At a speech in Attock District a Sikh speaker said that the bellies of Englishmen should be pierced by knives and their blood shed. A lady speaker asked her audience to turn out the monkey Government. There is a side to this movement said Mr. Craik which is definitely dangerous, and Government cannot take risks in releasing these prisoners without conditions.

Finally appealing to the House Mr. Craik said the responsibility of accepting or rejecting the resolution rests with the members of the Council. Let them advise Government honestly. Let them remember the extreme tension of feeling that is prevailng in the Province between the different communities and not add to the difficulties of the Government. I ask the House not to recommend anything which would increase the spirit of lawlessness and lesson the respect for courts.

Ganpat Rai opposed the amendment while Pandit Daulat Ram Kalia supported.

Sardar Randhir Singh said his resolution would be of no effect if conditions were demanded before release and asked the Council not to support the amendment.

Sardas Bakhtawar Singh said no true Sikh could support the amendment.

Sir John Maynard said by opposing the amendment the House was encouraging and inviting those persons to repeat the commission of similar acts (voices no, no.) Government was always prepared to deal with unreasonable people with a reasonable spirit.

He referred to the repeated refusals by the Sikhs of offer to enter into an amicable settlement of the dispute. In January 1922 he announced in the House about the release of prisoners unconditionally. Some ignorant people thought that Government released them by the pressure of agitation. One Indian then had remarked that if the Government had not released his *lathi* would have forced them to do it. Immediately after that release violent speeches began in the whole province and lawlessnss increased. It was his mistake, said Sir John in advising Government to release without condition. Sir John then referred to a recent incident which took place a week ago when Akalis broke open the lock of a building and forcibly took possession of a room where old weapons were kept. Is the House asked Sir John going to make the task of the Government difficult. Is it going to encourage them to do what they liked by recommending the release of prisoners without condition. If it does so it must give the opposite party facilities to arrange for their defence also. The result of this will be warfare and bloodshed and that is what Government wanted to prevent.

The amendment being put to vote was rejected by 38 to 26 votes and the original resolution of Sardar Randhir Singr was then put and carried amidst non-official applause Council adjourned till to-morrow.

BEHAR COUNCIL.

A MINISTER RESIGNS.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Mar. 9.

At Behar and Orissa Council to-day the budget discussion continued.

After lunch, the Hon. President read out a long communication from His Excellency the Governor announcing that the Hon. Mr. Das, Minister for Local Self-Government, had tendered his resignation which had been accepted by His Excellency with regret. Copies of Mr. Das's resignation letter and his correspondence with His Excellency regarding his offer to serve as Honorary Minister referred to by him in his yesterday's speech were enclosed, which were read out to the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Das wrote to His Excellency on the 7th February 1923 a very long letter that the success of reforms necessitated that the office of Minister for Local Self-Government should be honorary and offered to serve honorarily on condition that he should be allowed to earn his living as a lawyer. He stated that he would not allow his profession to interfere with his duties as a Minister. He cited the cases of Zamindars serving as Executive Members and lawers as district board chairmen.

His Excellency replying this letter on 11th February 1923 said there were serious objections to his proposal of being allowed to practise as a lawyer while he continued as Minister. His Excellency, however, offered to discuss the point further if Mr. Das saw him for the purpose. But Mr. Das did not turn up and the next communication which His Excellency received from Hon. Mr. Das was his letter of resignation dated 8th March, 1923, in the course of which he (Mr. Das) said that he still believed the office of the Minister for Local Self-Government ought to be honorary and since the Governor did not accep his proposal, he tendered his resignation. He had refrained from doing so so long to improve the position of the Minister of Education.

The Hon. Mr .Das took his seat amongst the ordinary members of the Council to-day.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT BILL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 8.

There was an exciting and keen debate in the Punjab Legislative Council to-day over the motion of Mian Fazli Hussain that the Punjab Municipal Amendment Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration. Notices of as many as forty-six amendments were given by different members. What evoked the most lengthy discussion was the resolution, by Mr. Ganpat Rai regarding omission of clause about the oath of allegiance by members of Municipal Committee and omission of clause 55 about license to be taken out by trader and shopkeepers and levying of fees therefore in sale, manufacture and preparation of chi-butter, curd, milk etc. Both the amendments were rejected by the Council after a lively and keen debate.

Official and Personal.

Mrs. Naidu will arrive in Bombay to-day (Saturday, the 10th inst.) by the Gujrat Mail.

Her Excellency presided at the annual meeting of the Bombay branch of the National Indian Association at Government House on Friday afternoon.

Their Excellencies gave a Farewell Dinner Party to the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola at Government House on Friday evening.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

LABOUR EMIGRATION TO MAURITIUS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 9.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled at eleven this morning. The agenda contained three official motions one asking the Assembly to agree to the amendments introduced into the Racial Distinctions Bill by the upper chamber. The second proposing that the White Slave Traffic Bill as amended by the House be passed and the third recommending to the Assembly to accept the draft notification for opening emigration to Mauritius for one year.

Replying to Mr. Asad Ali's question which asked whether one or two Mahumedan Members be appointed on the Royal Commission on the Public Services Sir Malcolm Hailey said that the personnel of the Royal Commission has been not yet settled and that it was nominated by His Majesty the King-Emperor and not the Government of India.

Mr. Ishwar Saran: Will the Government consider appointment of a Kaist member to the Commission to safeguard the interest of Kaist community? Dr. Gour: Will Government approve a Kashatri member to safeguard the interests of Kashatris? Prof. Shahani: Why not a Sikh also? Mr. Abdur Rahim: Have the members got any objection to Mahomedan members being appointed? Mr. Ahmed: Why not a Brahmin also. President all suggestions are out of order as Government of India has nothing to do with the appointment of the Royal Commission.

Mr. Jamnadas: While something has been said regarding the representation on the Royal Commission, will Government take note of the fact that the opinion of the Assembly stood unchanged that there is no need for a Royal Commission.

Assembly next agreed without discussion to all the amendments introduced by the Council of State in the Racial Distinctions Bill.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC BILL.

Sir Malcolm Hailey next moved that White Slave Traffic Bill as amended by the House be passed. The Home Member said, on the last occasion when the Bill was before the House it raised the age of majority in the case of girls from sixteen to eighteen. The Government felt that the change introduced by the Assembly involved serious deviation from the existing law inasmuch as it proposed to fix eighteen years as age of majority in the case of a minor offence, while in other parallel sections of Penal Code such as 373 which covered more serious offences the age of majority was sixteen. He had, therefore, postponed the motion for the final passage of the Bill. The Government had in the meantime addressed the local Governments, but as time was insufficient to ascertain the opinion of the public and provincial Governments, they had decided to get the Bill passed by the Assembly and amended by it, but to seek in the Council of State the insertion of the commencement clause leaving it to the Government to decide the date when to bring it into force after examining the whole question. The Home Member made it abundantly clear that the Government could place before the local Governments and the public in clear and definite form the divergence and inconsistency in the law of majority introduced by the Assembly and that if opinion thus ascertained was against the change, Government would be justified on considering that the Assembly had gone wrong and in delaying the application of the Bill with a view to reconsider the whole question. After the explanation of the Home Member the Assembly passed the White Slave Traffic Bill.

LABOUR EMIGRATION TO MAURITIUS

Mr. Hullah next moved resolution asking Assembly to approve draft notification placed before it yesterday for allowing emigration of unskilled labourers to Mauritius. Mr. Hullah said Mauritius was a small Island, smaller in extent than even some of the Taluqs and Tahsils in India. Seventy per cent of its population was Indian. Sugar was the sole industry of the Colony and it was threatened with shortage of labour which since 1910 when emigration was stopped had decreased, while cultivation land had vastly increased. Also the Government of the Colony had no less than one crore forty lakhs of rupees in its treasury earmarked for improvement works such as sanitation and irrigation which would benefit most of the existing Indian population of the Island but which could not be utilized for want of labour. Mr. Hullah said the main obstacle had been the question of wages, not that wages in Mauritius were low but that it was feared that the influx of new labour would depress the present high wage obtainable in the Island to the existing Indian labour. But Mr. Hullah pointed out that emigration of only 1,500 labourers could not possibly have appreciable effect on the present scale of wages.

Mr. Rangachariar moved a counter proposition urging the postponement of reopening the emigration pending investigation on the spot by an officer of the Government of India of the probable effects of emigration of fresh labour into the colony on the Indian labour population already settled there.

When the Assembly met after lunch, Mr. Kamat of Bombay opposed the amendment of Mr. Rangachari and strongly supported the Government motion.

Mr. Agnihotri moved an amendment to the effect that the investigation proposed by Mr. Rangachari should be conducted not by a Government Officer but by a Committee.

The amendment of Mr. Agnihotri was put and lost.

Mr. Sarma, the Revenue Member, gave an assurance that the Government had proposed to send an agent as early as practicable to report from time to time as to the condition of labour and the working of emigration rules. In view of this assurance Dr. Sarhadhikari and Mr. Rangachariar withdrew their amendments. The original motion of Mr. Hullah was then put and carried.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

VOTING OF FURTHER GRANTS.

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION—A SUPERFLUITY?

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

When the grant for Industries was being considered Mr. G. B. Trivedi moved that the amount of Rs. 150,000 be reduced by Rs. 20,000 provided for the British Empire Exhibition. He said Government formerly were going to spend the amount in two instalments, but now they wanted to spend the whole amount at once. They had nothing to exhibit except textiles and timber, and the latter was being exhibited by other governments, so there was nothing for them to do.

The President said the house had already sanctioned the amount and there could be no further discussion on it. It was ruled out of order.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Mr. Trivedi moved the omission of the provision of Rs. 30,000 for the pay of the establishment of the Director of Industries. He said the Department was doing no work, and the money was only spent with a view to telling them that Government were spending three lakhs per year for the promotion of industries. He did not like this pretence.

Mr. G. K. Chitale said they had spent 12 to 15 lakhs during the last five years, but the department had done nothing for the industries. While he was not against industrial development, he was of the opinion that that was not the way of conducting the department.

Mr. Paranjpye said the actual position was that Government had not come to a definite decision in the matter. They had several alternative schemes in contemplation and he did not think they should abruptly cut off the department.

Mr. J. B. Petit said he agreed with the Minister that it was inadvisable to do away with the structure of the department, before another scheme was brought forward He opposed the motion.

The motion was eventually ruled out of order.

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION.

When the Miscellaneous Departments item was taken up, Mr. C. M. Gandhi moved that the item be reduced by Rs. 65,900, the total budget allotment for the Director of Information and his department.

There was some controversy as to whether he could move it or not, but he was allowed to move it.

Mr. Gandhi said no useful purpose was served by the department. He admitted the necessity of some department for the dissemination of correct views, but the work done by the department served no uesful purpose. He wanted the department to be done away with altogether.

The President disallowed the motion.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, then moved his motion for the reduction of the item to Rs. 8,000. He thought it was a luxury department and in these days of financial stringency and starvation they could not spend so much money. They were starving many department for want of money and they could not, therefore, keep this department. The Director could himself prepare all the pamphlets in his office without the necessity of a large staff.

Mr. A. Montgomerie opposing said the department was temporary. The Director himself had circulated a pamphlet among the members about his work and it spoke for itself. The Director corrected misstatements whenever they appeared in the Press and lately they had read the corrections in the columns of some of the local papers. The editors of the papers were on the most friendly terms with him and they wrote to him for any information, whenever they wanted it.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said the work done by the Director was most admirable. When he wanted some information about Bhil rising in Gujarat the Director had given him the "correct" information, and he, therefore, thought the department should be kept.

STALE AND INSIPID NEWS SERVICE.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi said the summaries of the Council proceedings which were circulated three to four weeks later gave preference to the speeches of the officials, while the speeches of the non-officials were given very little prominence. Another work was to get the full speeches of the Governor etc. and publish them, together with the addresses of the Municipalities and the replies thereto. Could any man say that useful service was served by that? The Governor's speeches were read as soon as they were published, and it was no use circulating them many days after. As for the Director's looking after other departments, he thought those departments were able to look after themselves. It was said that he was printing pamphlets etc. and circulating them, but the public did not put any trust in the statements contained in them, for they thought the Director was supporting a case which could not be supported. If there were misstatements in the Press, they could be very easily corrected by the Reporter on the Vernacular Press. He thought the office of the Oriental Translator and Director of Information could very well be combined, and the work of correcting misstatements be done by him. He did not think the statements and pamphlets sent by the Director which contained very stale information were at all read. Most of them were thrown into the waste paper baskets, as not worth reading. The information circulated by him was stale and controversial and his activities should be curtailed considerably.

Mr. P. R. Kale complained, in opposing the motion, that while too much publicity was given to speeches of officials, the non-officials were neglected. He wanted that the non-officials also should be treated in a similar manner, not for their own good, but for the good of the public at large. He thought they should place before the public all the good work done by the Councils!

MOTION THROWN OUT.

Mr. Chitale wanted an advisory committee to be appointed to improve the work of the Director. He thought that if the summaries of the speeches of the members were printed and sold the same day, they would sell very well like Hansard. He thought the Director should do something to give publicity to the speeches of the Councillors.

Mr. J. B. Petit opposed the motion.

Mr. P. S. Haji, said Government officials did not require a bureau to defend their actions. It was not a bureau of information, but rather a political bureau. If any official was attacked it was his duty to defend himself rather then call on the Director to defend him.

The motion was thrown out.

The Council then adjourned till p.m. to-day.

THE ALLAHABAD TRUCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

meet before the end of May, and if in view of the situation at the time it decides to undertake Individual Civil Disobedience on a large scale, both Parties will join in such Civil Disobedience, and there will be no Special Session of the Congress.

4. If however the A. I. C. C. declares against such Civil Disobedience, both Parties will thereafter be free to educate public opinion according to their views.

5. If the A. I. C. C. to be convened before the 31st May declares against such Civil Disobedience, a Special Session of the Congress should meet about the end of June.

6. The A. I. C. C. meeting in May will provide satisfactory machinery for the disposal of disputes regarding election of delegates in a fair and impartial manner.

7. The decision of the Special Session will be loyally carried out by all Parties, and there will be no separate organisations for taking action contrary to that decision.

II, Alternative proposal.

1. Suspension of Council propaganda on both sides till the 30th April.

2. Both Parties to be at liberty to work the remaining items of their respective Programmes in the interval without interfering with each other.

3. The Majority Party will be at liberty to carry on their propaganda in accordance with the Gaya programme about money and volunteers.

4. The Minority Party will co-operate with the Majority Party in appealing for and raising such funds and enlisting such workers as may be necessary for the constructive programe and also in working the Constructive Programme and other common matters.

5. Each Party to adopt such course after the 30th April as it may be advised.

The Working Committee left these two proposals with the Committee of the new Party for the latter to decide whichever they might accept, after consultation among themselves; the latter intimated their acceptance of the terms of scheme No. II which were accordingly placed before the All-India Congress Committee at its meeting of the 27th and confirmed.

It will be seen from the terms thus finally adopted that unless the Government advances the date of the Council elections there will be no controversial propaganda regarding the Councils question till the end of April, that the collection of money and the enlistment of workers by the Majority Party will be supported by the co-operation of the Minority, and that the Majority Party's efforts at launching a campaign of Individual Civil Disobedience will not be opposed by the Minority Party.

A hope.

It is hoped that all workers will observe the letter and spirit of the Compromise and help to secure an atmosphere of peace and co-operation; and taking full advantage of it strengthen the Congress organisations throughout the country. The collections for the Tilak Swarajya Fund and enrolment of workers and volunteers should be pushed on with vigor, and all Congress Committees should resume their activities by which alone real faith and lasting enthusiasm can be restored.

CONGRESS COMPROMISE.

MR. SATYAMURTI'S LECTURE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 9.

At a meeting conveyed, by the Pro-Council Party Mr. Satyamurti delivered a lecture on the subject of "Congress Compromise". Mr. A. Rangswami Iyengar who presided said, to him the compromise appeared to be in every way satisfactory. The bitterness and the controversy that had arisen from the split had passed and this was a solid achievement. This was mainly due to the labours of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and a few others. One of the important terms of the compromise was that propaganda for or against Council-entry should be suspended on both sides, but they found that certain workers of the other side were carrying on a vigorous propaganda. If that was to be continued it might lead to retaliation.

Mr. Satyamurti said that he interpretted the terms of the compromise to mean that suspension of Council propaganda was to be not only on their side but on both the sides. That the remaining items of the programme were to be worked separately without interfering each other. That the of the new party were not ordered to assist the majority party in collecting funds and enlisting members for Civil Disobedience. That constructive programme alone and not Civil Disobedience was their common work. That it was not open to the majority to carry on anti-Council propaganda before 30th April and that if Council elections should come off sooner than it was generally expected, then the new party was at liberty to commence at any time their pro-Council propaganda.

LATEST CABLES.

"COLOURED" TROOPS IN RUHR.

LONDON, March 9.

The Deputy for Martinique asked for leave to interrogate the Premier in the Chamber regarding the withdrawal from the Ruhr of a division containing 200 Martinique Creoles, M. Poincare has stated in a written reply that France has always considered her colonies an integral and indivisible part of the Motherland. No distinction has been made between races living under the protection of the French flag. Nor were any two categories or classes of the citizens recognised. The German propaganda sought to limit France to the use of metropolitan troops, but France would not cease from upholding her right to retain the European and Overseas contingents side by side. The Government's reason for not employing the "coloured" troops in the Ruhr was that it was considered more expedient not to furnish any pretext for German propaganda.—Reuter.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

LONDON, March 9.

Paris.—The Budget Bill has been returned by the Chamber which has adopted it by 323 votes as against 222. This includes an amendment to the balance budget by an issue of the Treasury Bonds. The Chamber has postponed the consideration of the Socialist amendment providing for endorsement of the bearer securities.

(Note:—On the 3rd February it was announced that the Finance Commission had refused to examine the budget before the Chamber succeeded in balancing it.)

EMPLOYMENT IN COTTON INDUSTRY.

LONDON, March 9.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Manchester Guardian", Mr. Judson, President of the Operative Spinners' Union, declared to-day that thousands of spinners and piece-workers had not worked for three months during the past year. It was ridiculous to suppose that the stoppage of the spinning mills of the American section for a fortnight or a month during March and April would rectify matters. The trade was drifting helplessly and getting dangerously used to such a state of affairs. Operatives who used to send their boys and girls into mills were ceasing to regard the cotton industry as suitable for boys.—Reuter.

S. S. EGYPT.

LONDON, March 9.

According to the "Daily Express", a Swedish engineering syndicate has signed an agreement with three British insurance companies with Lloyds, as underwriters, for the salvage of bullion to the value of a million sterling aboard P. and O. steamer, the "Egypt", which went down off Ushant. Divers will not be employed owing to the depth, but a submarine will breach the hull with torpedoes and then a special engineering device with gigantic arms will extract the specie boxes. It is expected that the work will begin in May this year and will last for three summers.—Reuter.

NAVY ESTIMATES FOR 1923-4.

£ 8,075,000 DECREASE.

LONDON, March 8.

The Navy Estimates for 1923-4 are prepared for £61,401,000, compared with £69,476,000, last year, and £92,519,000 the previous year. It is stated that they have been prepared on the assumption that all the signatory Powers will ecectively ratify the Washington Treaty. It is expected that over four millions sterling will be spent this year on the new battleships, 'Nelson' and 'Rodney.' The estimates are reduced by £4,617,000 by the most rigid economy. The continuance of this policy is only justifiable by the seriousness of the financial situation and the expectation of general naval tranquillity. The reduction of persons by 20,000 is expected to be completed by March 3rd except 1140 officers and men to be retained pending the Government's decision on the Admiralty's proposal that the Navy, shall, in future, provide its own personnel.

COL. AMERY'S APPEAL.

Col. Amery appeals for the active goodwill of the fellow-citizens of the Empire for thousands of distinguished or promising officers and men severed from the Service to which they were wholeheartedly devoted. Recruiting is now very restricted.

RANGOON KHILAFAT SECRETARY.

TRIAL FOR ALLEGED SEDITION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Mar. 8.

Mr. G. Robertson, the District Magistrate of Rangoon recorded further evidence in the case in which Mohamed Osman Khatoeb, Secretary of the Provincial Khilafat Committee is being prosecuted under section 124 A.I.P.C. for alleged sedition in connection with a speech he delivered at a public meeting under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee. In answer to the court the accused stated that it was not his intention to stir up hatred against the British Government. His exhortation not to use the clothes made by the unclean hands of the people who murdered women and children of Smyrna and Thrace etc was referred to the Greeks. On pointing out his mention of Manchester, he said that he regretted if he had said anything against the British. Asked by the Court whether he would give an apology and give an undertaking not to make similar speeches, he declined to do so and wanted to file a written statement. The hearing is proceeding.

IDEAL OF EDUCATION.

WORK BEFORE GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

HARMONISING VARIOUS CULTURES.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

"THE TOUCHSTONE OF TRUE PATRIOTISM."

DR. RAY'S INSPIRING ADDRESS.

AHMEDABAD, March 9.

Dr. P. C. Roy laid this morning the foundation stone of the Gujrat Vidyapith buildings on the bank of the Sabarmati near Satyagrah Ashram.

After the offering of Hindu and Mahomedan prayers the Vice-Chancellor Sjt. Gidwani said that during the two and a half years of their existence they had achieved results beyond teir expectations. They began with 20 pupils but now they had too on their rolls. They had organised under Muni Jinvijaya and Prof. Dharmanand, Puratatva Mandir for the exploration of ancient lore. They had, also, instituted faculties in music, sociology, mathematics and Indian languages both ancient and modern. They were thinking of starting a technical institute and of opening a laboratory and of instituting a faculty in pedagogy. They had collected 10 lakhs of rupees and would require lacs more for carrying out their ideal of reviving ancient culture and glory. Their univesity owed its existence to the Non-Cooperation Movement, but they were careful not to plunge into narrow sectarianism. They were nursing in their institutions not sedition but revolutionary spirit that their students might be soldiers of frodom. If national institutions in other parts of the country cooperated wth them and a national education board was formed their goal of educational and political freedom would be achieved.

DR. P. C. RAY'S ADDRESS.

The following address was delivered by Dr. P. C. Ray at the Ceremony of laying the Foundation stone of the Vidyapitha Gujarat yesterday:—

I want first of all to express my deep and grateful sense of appreciation for the very high honour you have done me in calling upon me to lay the founoation-stone of the Gujarat Vidyapitha buildings. It is a far cry from Gujarat to distant Bengal, and your invitation, like the similar invitation from your sister institution, the National Muslim University at Aligarh only a few weeks ago, only sets me wondering as to what I have done to deserve this kindness from you all. The poet has said, "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view", and perhaps this is the psychological reason which has led you, my friends, to view my humble activities in the cause of my country in altogether too flattering a light, and has won for me a very warm corner in your hearts. You will therefore have to excuse me if the reality falls far short of your expectations.

Once having had the privilege of your love, however, I mean to take advantage of it; and I want to utilise this occasion for some homely talk with you, my brothers, on the present problems before our country, and particularly on the various ways in which a great National Institution like yours may be of service to the national cause in building up and training the youth of the land. This question of the proper training of our young men and women has engrossed my attention for practically the whole of my mature life, this has been my favourite occupation, some might even say it has been my obsession—but I have no alternative but to plead guilty to the charge, and indeed am quite proud of the guilt, for my earnest conviction is that the future of our country depends upon the lines on which the education of her children is built up.

Your University, measured by the length of years, is an infant institution; but from the circumstances that attended its birth, from the traditions of its august founder, from the progress that it has made during the brief span of its existence, I say it is an infant of high promise. I am only sorry that its high-souled founder, Mahatma Gandhi, is not with us here to grace this occasion, and I krow you all share my sorrow and regret. His physical absence, however, assuredly ought not to matter; his nation-wide vocation has not permitted him to repose in the sacred precincts of his *Ashrama* on the banks of the Sabarmati, as he perhaps would have liked in his heart of hearts to do but for the country's imperious call; his enforced absence to-day is only the penalty of his greatness; and as was proclaimed in trumpet-tones in full fervour of faith by another kindred soul, another mighty son of Ind, Lokamanya Bal Gangalhar Tilak "the cause that he represents will perhaps prosper more by his imprisonment than by his remaining free". In these great days of a national struggle for freedom, let us not be of little faith, let us not be faint-hearted, let us not falter and fall. Let us make our shoulder broad so that we may worthily uphold the great burden, the great trust that it has now become our privilege to bear. And I have no doubt that in this Institution, as in other departments of our national life, if we only put our shoulders to the wheel, we shall achieve results which will gladden the heart of this martyred saint-patriot of India.

MAHATMA THE SEER.

Mahatma Gandhi was a seer; he saw with a clarity of perception that was staggering to some of us; he pierced through the mists of contemporary prejudice, and seized the real genius of this ancient race; and he had visions, apocalyptic visions of the India of the golden past and the India of the resplendent future; and he had the courage to believe in his visions; and he had the supreme genius of translating these visions into reality. And one of these translations has been the *Ashrama* of Sabarmati. The ascetic discipline, the healthful vigour, the reposeful culture of the *Tapobanas* of ancient India had captured him, and he believed in the immense potency of this message of the *Tapobana* for the uplift of our race; and the burning faith that was always his in whatever he really believed in, left him no rest until he had himself created a *Tapobana* to realise ideals. And all India looked with eagerness and expectancy on the results of this great resurrection, and her expectations were not falsified. The *Satyagrahashrama* has really been a maker of men.

But the intense faith that Mahatma Gandhi had in the ancient forms of culture did not make him blind to the great changes that have actually occurred through the efflux of time. He saw that a wider, more comprehensive, organisation was required which might cater for the needs of a wider society, which might impart instruction in all the various branches of knowledge that a modern community indispensably requires and which might synthesise all that is best in the cultures of the East and the West; and he laid the foundations of this National University at Ahmedabad. The place was undoubtedly well-chosen; Ahmedabad combines the most pronounced features of the East and the West; the factories and mills and other appurtenances of the modern industrial age rear their heads by the side of the holy trees that cast their dim, religious shade over the peaceful pastures of an Aryan *Ashrama*. And it was indeed in the fitness of things that a modern National University like yours should have its sanctum here.

AN EXALTED IDEAL.

And what was Mr. Gandhi's ideal when he founded this University? I can do no better than quote the ringing and inspiring words of the great Master himself when he launched this Institution on its new career. He said:

"This National University draws its inspiration from the national ideals of a United India. It stands for a religion which is the Dharma of the Hindus and the Islam of the Mohamedans. It wants to rescue the Indian vernaculars from unmerited oblivion and make them the fountains of national regeneration and Indian culture. It holds that a systematic study of Asiatic cultures is no less essential than the study of Western sciences for a complete education for life. The vast treasures of Sanskrit and Arabic, Persian and Pali and Magadhi have to be ransacked in order to discover wherein lies the source of strength for the nation. It does not propose merely to feed on, or repeat, the ancient cultures It rather hopes to build a new culture based on the traditions of the past, enriched by the experience of later times. It stands for the synthesis of the different cultures that have come to stay in India, that have influenced Indian life, and that, in their turn, have themselves been influenced by the spirit of the soil. This synthesis will naturally be of the Swadeshi type where each culture is assured its legitimate place, and not of the American pattern, where one dominant culture absorbs the rest, and where the aim is not towards harmony, but towards an artificial and forced unity. That is why the University has desired a study of all the Indian religions by its students. The Hindus may thus have an opportunity of studying the Koran and the Muslims of knowing what the Hindu Shastras contain. If the Univesrity has excluded anything, it is the spirit of exclusion that regards any section of humanity as permanently untouchable. The study of Hindustani, which is a national blend of Sanskrit, Hindi and Persianised Urdu, has been made compulsory. The spirit of independence will be fostered not only through Religion, Politics and History, but through vocational training also, which alone can give the youths of the country economic independence and a back-bone that comes of a sense of self-respect. The University hopes to organise higher schools throughout the mofussil towns, so that education may be spread broad-cast and filtered down to the masses as early as possible. The use of the vernacular as the medium of education will facilitate this process, and ere—long, the suicidal cleavage between the educated and the non-educated will be bridged. And as an effect of industrial education for the genteel folks, and literary education for the industrial classes, the unequal distribution of wealth and the consequent social discontent will be considerably checked. Let us pray to God that the workers get the necessary faith and strength to uphold the banner they have unfurled."

INESTIMABLE BLESSING TO COUNTRY.

Better ideals could perhaps be never set before a University than are envisaged in this inspiring utterance—a nobler, a more catholic concept could scarcely be imagined. Even the most generous-hearted internationalist would scarcely find anything here to object to. And if this University can keep to this ideal as steadily as a magnet does to the pole-star, it will be an inestimable blessing to the country. I wish from the bottom of my heart that this expectation be realised. But it would be idle to deny that I have my fears. It is a general phenomenon in every country, and perhaps only more pronounced in our own, that institutions stagnate; the flower that blooms in the first flush of youth and sheds its fragrance around, in course of time withers into dry petals, all seared and blighted; the big, heart-enthralling ideals which absorb and nerve the first pioneers degenerate into hollow dogmas; the spirit goes and the corpse only survives. The corpse may be an imposing one, it may have been hallowed by the embalmment of centuries, but it is after all only a mummy, a pretence, a simulacrum, and cannot breathe life into the dry bones of the nation. The living gospel ossifies into an "ism" and in the "ism" all soul is killed. If a great personality has been the living force behind the institution, ultimately he becomes a formula, a symbol, and a god, by whom everybody must swear and to whom homage must be paid unless one is prepared to share the fate of St. Stephen at the hands of the orthodox multitude. The greater the personality the greater this danger; if he is a Christ, a Buddha, a Mahomet, a Gandhi, he promptly becomes a cult, a legend, and Avatar. As Emerson says, The Institution becomes the lengthened shadow of the Man. This is no doubt highly creditable for the Man, it speaks volumes for his magnetism, but it spells ruin and stagnation and death to the Institution.

My friends here might be thinking that I am laying the colours too thick, that I am manufacturing for myself a bugbear from fancied danger. But my friends, I utter with all the solemnity that I am capable of, that I have seen in our country too many promising institutions stagnated and wrecked in this way, too many sparkling and foaming and life-giving currents parched up and dried out in the arid desert of personal adulation and vulgar apotheosis, for me to be quite free from apprehensions on this score. And that is why I am never tired of sounding a note of warning whenever I think there is a likelihood of such danger. As I said elsewhere, freedom should be the motto of a centre of culture and not unthinking veneration and sycophancy. Emerson's great saying must be engraved on the tablet of our hearts: "Whoso would be a man, must be a non-conformist."

"BACK TO THE VEDAS—A FALSE LEAD.

Even when there is no great personality who overshadows the Institution, there are sometimes some prejudices and some hatreds which prevent it reaching the fulness of its stature and thus circumscribe its usefulness. These prejudices may have some deep and quite understandable psychological reasons behind them; they may be due to that racial or communal or patriotic bias which Herbert Spencer has so vividly delineated; they may owe their birth to the quite healthy reaction of a returning national self-consciousness after the quiescence and torpor of ages. But none the less they are prejudices and obsessions and obscure the truth. Such a period of reaction we are now passing through. After the unmerited neglect and undeserved contempt that we entertained for our past heritage, our past cultural traditions, when we were blinded by the first dazzling glare of the West, has come the reaction—a reaction as the effect of which we are tempted to hug everything that belonged to us as something precious, something sacred, however paltry and even pernicious some of these things may happen to be. Our social customs and usages, our ways of living and thinking, we have got the passion to regard as sacrosanct. Even our social abuses, our religious crudities, our untenable absurd notions we try to defend and explain and spiritualise. And so it has come about, though at first sight it seems passing strange that some of our foremost nationalists, our most revolutionary and advanced political thinkers, are the most sundried rigid reactionaries in social matters. The most go-ahead political doctrinaires are the most vociferous in their slogan of "Back to the Vedas". The foremost claimants for greater rights and liberties at the hands of the British are sometimes the most reluctant to concede similar rights and liberties to the depressed classes of our own society. The caste-system which to a commonsense man would apear to be one of the greatest obstacles in the path of our future progress these nationalist leaders would hug to their bosom, why, forsooth because the *Varnashrama Dharma* has been handed down to us for generations and is one of the priceless heirlooms of antiquity! This reaction has also been noticeable in the field of culture—English education is a curse. Western science is a snare and a delusion, Western civilisation is Satanic! Let us purge ourselves of this pollution by bathing in the sacred waters of our ancient lore; and then shut ourselves tight in our *Ashrama* with the windows and doors hermetically sealed so that not a breath of profane wind may disturb our meditations. We have been perilously near making *Achalayatana* our ideal.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

It has been said, and I think not without truth, that none of the items of our national programme has been proclaimed so loudly on platforms and neglected so grievously in practice as the item of the removal of untouchability. Every body seems to repeat it as a formula, thanks perhaps to the magnetic personality of Mahatma Gandhi, and then seems to think no more about it, as if it were a mere trifling detail, more a hobby of the Mahatma than any thing serious. I would however regard the attitude towards untouchability as the touch-stone of true patriotism. There is not the slightest chance of the country as a whole progressing to Swaraj as long as the attitude of mind persists which has the audacity of regarding a section of our own kith and kin as beyond the pale of humanity and of looking upon their very touch as defilement. It is rank hypocrisy, gross insincerity, it is no love of freedom but sheer self-aggrandisement, if we persist in depriving our brethren of elementary human rights and at the same time clamour for freedom for ourselves. "By thy conduct shalt thou be judged" is the eternal law of justice; and history has amply shown that we have indeed been so judged. The mill-stone of Fate grind slow but grind exceeding small, and this lesson has been branded deep in our hearts by the slow grinding torture of centuries. We have only reaped as we have sown.

Listen to the terrible words which the Mahatma in his prophetic ire has hurled at this unspeakable sin:

"Has not a just Nemesis overtaken us for the crime of untouchability? We have segregated the *pariah* and we are in turn segregated in the British colonies. We deny him the use of public wells; we throw the leavings of our plates at him. His very shadow pollutes us. Indeed there is no charge that the *pariah* cannot fling in our faces which we fling in the faces of Englishmen.

NO SANCTION OF RELIGIOUS.

Untouchability is not a sanction of religion, it is a device of Satan. The devil has always quoted scriptures. But scriptures cannot transcend reason and truth. They are intended to purify reason and illuminate truth. I am not going to burn a spotless horse because the Vedas are reported to have advised, tolerated or sanctioned the sacrifice. The letter killeth; it is the spirit that giveth the light. And the spirit of the Vedas is purity, truth, innocence, chastity, humility, simplicity, forgiveness, godliness, and all that makes a man or woman noble, and brave. There is neither nobility nor bravery in treating the great and uncomplaining scavengers of the nation as worse than dogs to be despised and spat upon. Would that God gave us the strength and the wisdom to become voluntary scavengers of the nation as the suppressed classes are forced to be. There are Augean stables enough and to spare for us to clean.

Hinduism has sinned in giving sanction to untouchability. It has degraded us, made us the *pariahs* of the Empire. Even the Mussulmans caught the sinful contagion from us and in South Africa, in East Africa, and in Canada, the Mussalmans no less than the Hindus came to be regarded as *pariahs*. All this evil has resulted from the sin of untouchability.

So long as the Hindus wilfully regard untouchability as part of their religion, so long as the mass of Hindus consider it a sin to touch a section of their brethren, Swaraj is impossible of attainment. Yudishthira would not enter Heaven without his dog. How can, then, the descendants of that Yudhisthira expect to obtain Swaraj without the untouchables? What crimes, for which we condemn the Government as satanic, have not we been guilty of towards our untouchable brethren?

We are guilty of having suppressed our brethren; we make them crawl on their bellies; we have made them rub their noses on the ground; with eyes red with rage, we push them out of railway compartments—what more than this has British rule done? What charge that we bring against Dyer and O'Dwyer may not others, and even our own people, lay at our doors? We ought to purge ourselves of this pollution. It is idle to talk of Swaraj so long as we do not protect the weak and the helpless, or so long as it is possible for a single Swarajist to injure the feelings of any individual. Swaraj means that not a single Hindu or Muslim shall for a moment arrogantly think that he can crush with impunity meek Hindus or Muslims. Unless this condition is fulfilled we will gain Swaraj only to lose it the next moment. We are no better than the brutes until we have purged ourselves of the sins we have committed against our weaker brethren. We may not wait till eternity for this much belated reformation. It is a reform not to follow Swaraj but to precede it."

(To be Continued.)

Records for March

10-INCH SINGLE-SIDED RECORDS, Rs. 4-8.

En Calesa	*Alvarez*	E. De Gogorza	7-62027
Dis la vite Vanna—"Monna Vanna"	*Fevrier*	M. Journet	7-32074

12-INCH SINGLE-SIDED RECORDS, Rs. 6-8.

The Song of the Volga Boatmen—Sung in Russian		Chaliapine	2-022016
Concerto in A Minor—Andante, 2nd Movement	*Goldmark*	Jascha Heifetz	3-07968

12-INCH SINGLE-SIDED RECORD, Rs. 7-8.

O quanti occhi fisi—"Madama Butterfly"	*Puccini*	Alda and Martinelli	2-054123

10-INCH DOUBLE-SIDED RECORDS, Rs. 4-8.

Y Nefoedd (Heaven)—Sung in Welsh		Leila Megane	E. 266
My Little Welsh Home—Sung in English		(Contralto)	
Sweet and Low	*J. Barnby*	Gresham	E. 270
God is a Spirit	*Sterndale Bennett*	Singers	
Fugue from Sonata No. 1 in G Minor—		Isolde Menges	E. 269
Allegro, Parts 1 & 2	*Bach*	(Violin)	

12-INCH DOUBLE-SIDED RECORDS, Rs. 6-0.

"Carnival in Paris," Op. 9, Part 1	*Svendsen*	Royal Albert	D. 652
"Carnival in Paris," Op. 9, Part 2	*Svendsen*	Hall Orch.	
Nocturne in F Sharp Major	*Chopin*	Arthur De Greef	D. 655
(a) Serenade, Op. 15	*Moszkowski*		
(b) Etude, Op. 18, No. 3.	*Moszkowski*	(Piano)	
Onaway! Awake Beloved—"Hiawatha"		Tudor Davies	D. 654
Legend of Kleinsack—"Tales of Hoffmann"		(Tenor)	

10-INCH DOUBLE-SIDED RECORDS, Rs. 3-8.

Daddy's Sweetheart	*Liza Lehmann*	Bessie Jones	B. 1413
Love's a Merchant	*Molly Carew*	(Soprano)	
Can't remember	*Alma Goatley*	Nellie Walker	B. 1414
Coming home along	*May H. Brahe*	(Contralto)	
Love's Melodie	*Ford-Barrington*	Coltham and	B. 1415
Under the Desert Star	*Gordon Temple*	Dawson	
I'm not so simple	*Jack Hylton*	Ennis Parkes	B. 1416
The Auld Nest	*Longstaffe*	Pam. Baselow	
If Winter comes	*H. M. Tennent*	Violet Essex	B. 1417
The dear little garden I love	*H. M. Tennent*	(Soprano)	
Shufflin' along—"Snap"	*Nat D. Ayer*	Ennis Parkes	B. 1400
All the year blues—"Snap"	*H. Hupfield*	(Soubrette)	

12-INCH DOUBLE-SIDED RECORDS, Rs. 4-12.

In her simplicity—Romance—"Mignon"		Sydney Coltham	C. 1088
Where'er you walk—"Semele"		(Tenor)	
Just for a while—"The Last Waltz"		Violet Essex	C. 1085
In Romany		Pam. Baselow	

"The Cabaret Girl"

10-INCH DOUBLE-SIDED PLUM LABEL, Rs. 3-8.

Looking all over for you	Ennis Parkes and	B. 1412
Journey's End	Peter Dawson	

12-INCH DOUBLE-SIDED PLUM LABEL, Rs. 4-12.

Shimmy with me	Ennis Parkes and	C. 1087
Dancing Time	Peter Dawson	

See Separate Advertisement for New Dance Records.

THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED
P. O. Box 48 CALCUTTA
P. O. Box 118 BOMBAY

No. 203.

PUBLIC MEETING

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

THE

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL

CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ON

SATURDAY THE 10th INSTANT

At 9 p.m

AT

MASID BUNDER ROAD, MANDVI,

HABIB CHALL MAIDAN.

SUBJECT:—"THE WORK BEFORE US."

SPEAKERS:—Hakim Ajmal Khan,
Dr. M. A. Ansari,
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad,
Shrijyut K. P. Khadilkar, and
V. J. Patel.

PRESIDENT:—Shrimati Sarojini Naidu.

EDITOR OF "ZEMANA."

CHARGED WITH SEDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 8.

To-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate an application for bail was made on behalf of Mahomed Khirul Aman and Mahomed Soleman, Editor and Printer respectively of the "Zemana" an Urdu daily of Calcutta. The petitioners are charged with sedition for having published an article headed "Lausanne Conference" which is alleged to contain some seditious matter and also likely to rouse feeling of hatred. The Magistrate refused bail.

"BATTLE OF SWARAJ."

PUNDIT NEHRU'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 8.

Pandit Motilal Nehru addressed this evening a largely attended public meeting held at Khurd Mahal Park under the presidency of Dr. Murari Lal. In the course of his speech he asked the audience to be prepared for the battle of Swaraj without giving consideration to the fact that there was a division in the Congress camp and that they should work out the constructive programme during the two months of truce.

SHARE REPORTS.

Mar. 2nd.

BANKS.

Name	Paid up amount	Face-Value	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotations to buy:
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	275/8
Alliance	100	100	Jan-Aug.	7%	120
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	7%	75
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	10%	1285
„ Contributary	122	„		10	335
India	50	100	Jan-July	7%	94
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	7%	32
Tata Bank	22 1-2	75	„	as. 8	14/8
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£.5	Apr-Oct.	13/3	—
Eastern	£ 5	£.10	„		78
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$ 125	$ 125	„	£ 8	8118
Mercantile Bank of India	A £ 12 1/2	„	„	16%	£28 1/2

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Prantij	500	500	Feb,-Oct.	11 1/2%	690
Amritsar Patty	100	100	„	8 1/4%	110
Central Provinces	100	100	„	8%	87
Chapparmukh Silghat	100	100	„	4 1/2%	52/12
Dond Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2%	65
Khulna Bhagirhat.	100	100	„	4%	100
Larkhana	100	100	„	4%	74
Mandhra Bhoa	90	100	Feb-Aug.	4 7/8%	60
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5 per cent,	53
Sara Sirajgunj	130	100	Mar-Sept.	1 1/4%	65
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	70
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	8 1/2%	10
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	„	608
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	62

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	18	18	July	1/8	23/8
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4
Central Mining	10	—	—	32 8%	25
Indian Cement	250	250	—	20%	180
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	„	20	175
„ Defd	40	40	„	184 10	830
Sivrajpur	10	10	„	4-2-4	32

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	250	2350
Alliance. Cotton	100	100	„	20	210
Apollo	50	50	Feb.-Jan.	8	45
Birla Mills	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	8	57/8
By. Cotton	500	500	Sept-Dec.	100	815
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Apl.	72/8	1080
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	80	700
Bombay Industrial	100	100	„	18	75
Century	100	100	Apl-Sep.	4	632/2
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	200	2925
Colaba Land	700	700	March	8	1740
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	10	175
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	382/8
Currimbhoy	350	350	„	50	—
David	250	250	Apl.-Sept.	45	—
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apl.	80	916
E. D. Sassoon United	11/2	10	Sept.	as. 8	4/8
Edward Sassoon.	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	390
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	87/8
Fazulbhoy	250	250	„	100	995
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sept.	125	1850
Globe	100	100	„	30	95
Gokak	100	100	„	15	182/8
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May	10	220
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb.	40	570
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	15	300
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	50	350
Khatao	100	100	Apl.-Nov.	25	365
Kilachand Mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan	as 12	12/8
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	72-8	1665
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apl-Oct.	250	4625
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	„	28	103
Madnowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	310
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov	36	490 xd
Manekji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	250	3500
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	15	280
Morarji	1000	1000	Apl.-Nov	500	5000
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sept	35	575
New City	102	100	„	35	500
Pabani	250	250	„	50	550
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec	70	777/8
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug.	75	730
Premier	100	100	May		110
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug	15	142/8
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan	25	165
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug	15	110
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	20	193/12
Sholapur	2000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	13,500
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	15	477/8
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept	130	1825
Swan	250	250	Mar-Aug	70	835
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	3055
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct	60	625
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct	100	1900

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricy	188	100	„	5 %	90
Andhra Valley	1200	1000	„	5	650xd
By. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	„	5	103/12
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	28	710

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	125	„	80	375
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	„	10	440xd
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	„	4	125xd
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	15	1350
Bt. Burma Pet,	8	£.	Mar-Oct.	as 3.	6/10
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 41/2 p. a.		150
Marcks	200		July	28	52
New India Insur.	25	250	„	„	18
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	36%	334
Phillips	48		July	10%	42
Port Canning	1000		Sept	5 p.c.	635
Scindia Steam	30	30	„	„	10
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	4 p.c.	45
Defd	30	30	Sept.	202	138/12
N. Ord.	75	75	„	„	—
N. Def	400	400	„	„	—
Essen Oil.	100	100	„	„	30

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO LTD.

FREIGHT REPORT BOMBAY TO U. K. CONTINENT.

Bombay, March 9.

Market has been very quiet during the week. Business reported is small and confined chiefly to Mediterranean and Continental ports. Total bookings amount to about 10,000 tons at 17s. to 17sh. 6d. light seeds basis. Up to 18s. has been paid for small lots for prompt shipment. There is practically no enquiry for U. K. ports. The tonnage market is reported very firm; March steamers being unobtainable and owners of April tonnage are now holding for 20s. deadweight basis.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from Page 6.)

Bleached Cheek :—			
Textile per p'cce	—	—	—
Kasturchand per piece	—	8	8 0
Bombay United per piece	—	8	4 0
Black Check 5 lbs :—			
Textile per piece	—	9	0 0
Spring per piece	—	—	—
E. D. Rachael	—	—	—

YARN MARKET.

March 9th.

A better feeling has prevailed in our market during the whole week in almost all kinds of yarns and prices have improved to some extent although. Demand is still not satisfactory and turnover not on a large scale but the continuous strong advices from New York and Liverpool and the strong undertone of the Raw Cotton on the spot have their effect on our market and dealers have at last begun to realise that yarns are comparatively much cheaper at their present level, and that the mills will be practically unable to offer their yarns even at the present prices if cotton continues to go up still further as is expected. Some purchases therefore have been made by dealers in almost all yarns, English, Japanese and Indian in expectation of higher rates in near future.

English yarns move fairly well and old stocks are being consumed. Scarcity in certain yarns being keenly felt and the same difficulty is found in Caps. Manchester quotes slightly higher prices due to cotton position and shipments ocered are also distant. Some business is reported in 84/2 mercerised yarns, mercerised wasps and some double yarns, but the replacing costs being much heavier, business with Manchester is on a very small scale.

Japanese yarns find good sales in ready and forward deliveries and prices have further improved in all cases. Some offers are on cable for March and April shipments and the Japanese spinners have also raised their prices owing to further rise in cotton. Small business has been reported for March shipments and a number of offers has been refused, owing to low limits. Sampin touched about 250 and 260 yens for ready and forward deliveries in the beginning of the week but declined later owing to profit taking. The under tone however is healthy.

Indian mills quote higher prices than the last week and some of them show indifference to operate freely. Demand from China is still ery slack though svhippers are buying a few hundred bales here and there of 10s. and 12s. spinnings in expectation of demand in near future. The Bombay mills are reported to have sold about five thousands bales during the week for local as well as China markets especially counts such as 6½s. 10½s. 12½s. and 20s. and prices realised are little more than those of the last week. The high rate of cotton prevents mills from offering their yarns at any lower level whereas the slack demand from consuming centres and very tight money are chief handicaps to dealers and shippers in effecting purchases freely.

It is however expected that now that the Holi Holidays have passed, demand must soon come in and if this proves true, prices are bound to improve further as there are not big stocks of yarns in the market and mills are quite unwilling and unable to work at any lower level.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 9th

	Rs.	as.	p.
6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY.			
Finlay	0	10	6
Apollo	0	10	0
Simplex	0	10	2
Shapoorji	0	10	4
Currimbhoy	0	10	0
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.			
Edward Sassoon			
Apollo (five stars)	0	10	8
David	0	10	8
8 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.			
Jacob (Seven stars)	0	11	6
Edward Sassoon	0	11	2
Apollo	0	11	8
Bradbury	0	11	2
10 1/2s.			
Shapoorji	0	12	0
Apollo	0	12	8
Swadeshi	0	12	4
Bradbury	0	12	10
Asur Virji	0	12	2
David (Flowerman)	0	12	8
David (Cockatoo)	0	12	8
Indo China	0	11	14
12 1 2s.			
Elphinstone	0	13	2
Currimbhoy	0	12	1
China	0	12	1/2
Moon	0	12	0
Apollo	0	12	1/8
Dawn	0	12	14
14 1/2s.			
Kilachand	0	14	4
Apollo	0	14	0
City	0	14	4
Colaba Land	0	14	0
Fazalbhai	0	14	4
20s.			
Kilachand	0	16	2
Edward Sassoon	0	16	0
Elphinstone	0	16	0
Phoenix	0	17	0
Dawn	0	17	0
Japan	0	16	0

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, March 9th.

Description.	8-3-23.	1-3-23.
	Spot prices.	
Bengals F. G.	444	410
S/Punjab F. G.	444	410
Oomras Fine	525	498
C. P. No. 1	555	520
C. P. No. 2	540	513
	Futures	
Hedge Contracts	8-3-23	1-3-23
	Settlement Rate.	
		9-3-23
Bengal March	443	411 433
May	450	410 441
Broach April/May	578	552 564
July-Aug.	594	563 576
Oomra F, March	520	492 504
Southern May/June	582	557 574

Receipts for the week ending 8th March 1923 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1923.	Bales. 1922.
Bengals	23,975	9,255
Oomras	944,37	66143
Dholleras	7705	45,06
Broach	22,974	2994
Southerns	1,319	602
Persians	461	—
Americans	—	—
Egyptians	—	—
Africans	962	—
Other sorts	..	10,72
Total	141,733	94,60

Exports for the week ending 8th March 1923.

	Bales.
Europe	4319
China	4514
Japan	8290
Coast Ports	8244
Total	64240
Afloat in harbour Europe	19855
China Japan and Coast Ports	99.334 (a
Total	119129

Receipts from 1st September 1922 to 8th March 1923 and corresponding period in last four years.

1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19
2221215	2009107	1376504	1676632	1260468

Exports from 1st September 1922 to 8th March 1923 and corresponding period in last four years.

	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19
Europe	462246	326353	315102	311591	74950
China	186578	138717	105893	59427	8883
Japan	850840	818435	371651	820047	328158
Coast Ports*	25340	15523	7158	7169	1744
Total	1529009	1298728	799804	1258234	410790

Total Exports by Rail from 1st Sept. 1922 to 8th March 1923 — Bales. 56,169

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 8th March 1923 — 9,4..819

(a) Since the measurement of cotton destined for Japan has been partially discontinued it is not now possible to give the figures from the measures returns. The figures given above are therefore taken from the Export Shipping Bills and are consequently gross figures i.e. shut-out and short shipped bales have not been deducted.

* Including 6346 bales for U. S. of America

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets show sharp advance both in Liverpool and New York. The advance was due to trade and Commission Houses buying. The current week has revealed a few points of interest in the Home markets; trading throughout has been on very good lines and prices have shown a marked increase. As long as the cotton situation remains as it is and nothing unforeseen occurs, there is not much inducement to adopt the "Bear" side. There is no doubt that the political situation is still the main unsettling factor which may check the "bullish" sentiment and also hinder to a certain extent the expansion of trade, but fortunately nothing worst has happened so far. The best policy to adopt at the moment is to act a part of spectators, for prices have now reached a very high level so that some reaction is surely to take place. We are confident that the statistical strength of cotton throughout the world is bound to make itself more felt than is at present the case. On the whole we think it will be a paying policy this season to buy in weak markets and never to sell short.

Our markets after having for a long time resolutely set their face against an advance was now inclined to believe in higher prices and there had been considerable short covering and fresh buying during the week, with the result that the market began to look a top-heavy and was no longer so healthy as it was previously. Prices here have now reached a level at which we must recommend caution in operating on the Bull side. Although we look for still higher prices in the long run we think it dangerous at present to buy at these prices, at the same time short sales also should be avoided under all circumstances. The position of this market has changed considerably recently and from being heavily oversold it seems to us now to be overbought, so that in the event of any reaction in America, the liquidation of the long interest here would cause a sharp setback. In the circumstances we prefer to look on for the time beings in the hope of being able to buy at a more favourable level and at not very distant future.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week :—

	Last week.	This week.
Liverpool March	15.74	16.35 plus 61
Liverpool May	15.63	16.25 „ 62
Liverpool July	15.36	16.05 „ 69
Liverpool October	13.92	14.61 „ 69
New York May	30.23	30.90 „ 67
New York July	29.27	30.07 „ 80
New York October	25.83	26.52 „ 69

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M G Broach April-May opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 559 and on buying by Marwari jobbers the values improved to Rs. 564. The bazar opened strong on the 5th instant at Rs. 570 owing to continued high advices from America. Profit-taking by Bulls caused a setback and the market touched Rs. 568½. At this level short covering and buying by offices commenced and the market improved to Rs. 574. The prices advanced further to Rs. 577 on buying by Marwari shrofts. On heavy selling by Japan Houses the values eased to Rs. 573. The market opened strong on the 6th March at Rs. 575½. Marwari Bull operators bought at the opening raising the market to 577½. After touching Rs. 574½ the market improved to Rs. 579½ owing to short covering. Selling by Japanese Houses caused a setback and the market touched Rs. 576½. After touching Rs. 578 the market gave way to Rs. 572½ on heavy long liquidation by Bulls on the 7th instant. Short covering and buying by Commission Houses caused the values to improve to Rs. 581 and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 572½ on the 8th instant. F G M G Broach July/August opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 569½ and advanced to Rs. 584. Again touching Rs. 582½ the values further improved to Rs. 593 on buying by Offices and Japanese Houses. The market after fluctuating between Rs. 588 and Rs. 596 closed on the 8th instant at Rs. 587. Fine M G Oomra March opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 497½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 508 on the 5th instant on buying by Japan Houses and Offices. Again going down by a rupee and a half the values steadily advanced to Rs. 520 next day on buying by Offices and Marwari Operators, and after sharp fluctuation closed on the 8th instant at Rs. 513 F G M G Bengal March opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 421 and closed at Rs. 440 on the 8th instant, the highest being Rs. 444 and the lowest being Rs. 421. Whilst May opened at Rs. 428 and closed at Rs. 448, the highest being Rs. 451 and the lowest Rs. 428.

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton pr dusss etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m on 8th Mar. 1923

Cotton	28,516 Bales
Wheat	9,532 Qrtrs
Linseed	9,535 „
Rapeseed	1,138 „
Gingellyseed	2,005 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	3190 „
Castorseed	1806 „
Rice	350 „
Myrabollams	1858 „
Cottonseed	12,468 „
Mowrasseed	Nil „
Gram	1866 „
Jawar	274 „
Maize	Nil „
Barley	Nil „
Rajra	4873 „
Coal	2194 Tons

Days Total.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 9th Mar. 1923.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 5/32
Bank Demand	1-4 5/32
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 3/8
For Demand	500
American Dollars	318
Hongkong Dollars	172
Shanghai	246
Japan	152 12
Singapore	175 1/2

Market steady.

BOMBAY SHARE MARKET.

March 9

	Rs.
Bars gold ready	25-2-6
Bars gold forward	25- -0
Bars gold 2nd settlement	..
Bars silver ready	81-2-0
Bars silver 1st settlement	81-2-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement	81-5-0

EXCHANGE.

	Rs.
B. C. Rate—	
Bank's selling T T	1/4 1/8
Bank's selling D D	1/4 5/32
On London—	
Bank's selling T T,	1/4 1/8
Bank's selling D D,	1/4 5/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A,	1/4 3/8
Bank's buying T T,	1/4 3/16
Bank's buying D D,	1/4 7/32

Tone of Exchange :—Quiet.

On Paris—	
Bank's selling D D, Frcs	507
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs	547
Bank's buying D D, Frcs	557
On Japan—	
Bank's selling T T,	152 3/4
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P.	147 3/4
On Hongkong—	
Bank's selling D D,	172
On Shanghai—	
Bank selling D D,	—
On Singapore—	
Bank's selling D D,	175 1/2
On New York—	
Bank's selling D D,	318
London gold ready, sh.	88/3
London silver ready, d.	31-1
London silver forward, d.	31-12

Tone of Silver—London speculators buying to cover sales, Continent sold, Very little business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dollars	4.70 1/4
French Exchange—Frcs.	77.60
Swiss Exchange—Frcs.	26.20
Belgium Exchange—Frcs.	89.60
Italian Exchange—Liras	98.70
German Exchange—Marks	96,000
Prague Exchange—Krons	158

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rs.
3 1/2 per cent Paper	59
5 per cent War Loan	84/8
4 per cent. Terminable Loan	98
4 per cent. Conversion Loan	78
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds due 1928	101
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926	100/10
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930	100/14
6 per cent Government of India Bondt due 1932	101/2
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935	104
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974.	68
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930	95
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974	68
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49,	95
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1930	68

MONEY.

A tendency towards easier conditions in the money market was apparent again this week, trade demand being on a limited scale both here and in Calcutta. Moreover a fair amount of Treasury bills which fell due have not been renewed. Call money was available at about 5½ per cent., and the short deposit rate for two and four months' period was quoted about 6 to 6½ per cent.

The Imperial Bank's cash balance has decreased this week by the small figure of about Rs. 25.86 lakhs; but in view of the drawings by Calcutta and Madras a further shrinkage is not improbable. From the weekly statement published by the Bank, Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 35.90 lakhs, while the other deposits have decreased by Rs. 36.45 lakhs. The cash balance now stands at Rs. 14,24,00,000, the percentage being 19.63 as compared with 20,03 of last week. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

The prices of Government securities have hardened somewhat this week on account of the easier conditions ruling in the money market. The 6 per cent. 1932 bonds are now quoted at 1-1/8 per cent. premium, 1930 about 7/8 per cent. premium and 1926 and 1927 at about 5/8 per cent. premium. 5½ per cent. bonds, 1925 and 1928 were in demand at about 1 per cent. premium. 3½ per cent. paper has, however, declined and is now quoted at about 58-3/4 per cent.

The following is the result of the sale of Treasury bills by the Government of India last week :—The total amount applied for was Rs. 30 lakhs in three months' bills, Rs. 35,10,000 in six months' bills and Rs. 51 lakhs in nine months' bills. All the tenders for three months' bills have been rejected. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-5 and above have been accepted in full, the average rate being Rs. 97-5 per cent. Tenders for nine months' bills at Rs. 96-6 and above have been accepted in full, the average rate being 96-7-4 per cent. The rate for intermediate bills from 5th to 10th March is Rs. 97-7-0 per cent. for six months' bills. There will be no sale of bills of other maturities. To-day Rs. 25 lakhs in nine months and Rs. 50 lakhs in three and six months' bills will be on offer.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange on London continued steady throughout the week round 1s. 4-5/32d. with the exception of Wednesday when the rate touched 1s. 4-3/16d. for ready T. T. There were some export bills showing both here and in Calcutta, while on the other hand a good amount of exchange was bought for bullion import. A Government communique has announced that no Council bills will be on offer next week.

American exchange on London declined from dollars 4.70-5/8 to dollars 4.69-5/8, but improved subsequently and closes at dollars 4.70½. The Continental exchanges were again erratic and on the whole show no improvement. French francs opened round 77.40, improved to 76.80 and close at 77.60; Belgian francs opened round 88.30, improved to 88.00 and close round 89.80; Italian liras opened round 97.70 and depreciated to 98.70. The German mark continued steady round 1,05,000 during the early part of the week and improved towards the close to 96,000 to the pound sterling.

GOLD.

Gold was a steady market throughout the week with an improvement in the rates both for ready and forward. On account of the good off-take the price of gold for cash has improved from Rs. 24-13-6 to Rs. 25-3-0 and it is generally believed that a good portion of the big arrivals this week have been taken over by the up-country buyers. The highest and the lowest rates during the week in our market were Rs. 25-3-0 and Rs. 24-13-6 for ready, Rs. 25-1-0 and Rs. 24-13-3 for March settlement, and Rs. 25-1-8 and Rs. 24-13-9 for April settlement. The price of the metal in London advanced from 87s. 9d. to 88s. 3d. on buying orders from India which are reported to have aggregated about £3 lakhs. The off-take in our market continued on an average of about 70,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 5½ lakhs tolas in bullion and coins, not including the arrivals by the incoming mail s. s. "Moldavia" which is expected to bring in about £159,000 gold. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £900,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 1,98,27,411 in coins and bars.

SILVER.

Silver opened steady and continued so until Wednesday in sympathy with firmer advices from China; but later in the week there was a reaction due to profit-taking and to the prevalence in the Shanghai market of an easier tendency. The rates in Shanghai for T. T. on London moved between 3s. 2-5/8d. and 3s. 2d. and close at about this level. The highest and the lowest rates during the week in London were 32½d. and 31-9/16d. for ready and 32d. and 31-7/16d. for forward. The highest and the lowest rates in our market during the week were Rs. 81-4 and Rs. 80-3 for ready, Rs. 81-4 and Rs. 80-3 for March and Rs. 82-0 and Rs. 80-8 for April settlement. The off-take averaged about 240 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 5,300 bars not including the arrivals by the incoming mail s. s. "Moldavia" which is expected to bring in about £160,000 silver. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £75,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 1,288 bars and Rs. 9,25,623 in coins.

SHARES.

The market was open for four days during this week and the volume of business put through was again fairly large. During the early part of the week prices exhibited a sharp decline, but towards the close there was some recovery due rather to the covering of previous sales by bears than to genuine purchases. Both the cloth and the yarn markets show no signs of improvement and in view of the present high price prevailing for cotton, the profits of cotton mills are seen to be considerably reduced. There is a general belief in the market that cotton mills will have to come to an agreement to work short time or to reduce wages. There are not wanting indications that some mills are working at a loss.

Bombay Dyeings improved from Rs. 1,020 to Rs. 1,080, Century from Rs 592/8 to Rs. 632/8, Central India from Rs. 2,900 to Rs. 2,925, Crescent from Rs. 372/8 to Rs. 382/8, Kohinoors from Rs. 1,620 to Rs. 1,665, New Great from Rs. 560 to Rs. 575, Pearls from Rs. 757/8 to Rs. 777/8, Shapurji from Rs. 188/12 to Rs. 193/12 and Swadeshi from Rs. 3,030 to Rs. 3,055.

In the miscellaneous section, Tata deferreds continued steady round Rs. 138/12. Bombay Trams were quoted round Rs. 103/12. There is nothing of note to report respecting Cement shares which show a further decline, Bundis declining from Rs. 24/8 to Rs. 23/8, in view of the new shares which are being offered at Rs. 15 to the present shareholders. Katni ordinary declined from Rs. 180 to Rs. 172/8 and deferreds from Rs. 900 to Rs. 830. Indian Cement is quoted at about Rs. 180. Bank shares continued steady. Imperial Banks round Rs. 1,285, while the Contributories show an improvement from Rs. 322/8 to Rs. 335. Bank of Indias are steady round Rs. 94 and Tata Banks around Rs. 14/8.

The following are the closing rates of the instant :—

BANKS.

Imperial	1285	India	9
Central	33	Tata Bank	75
and Eastern	78		34

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance	2350	Alliance	210
Birla Mills	57/8	By-Cotton	81
By-Dyeing	1080	Bradbury	700
Century	632/8	Central India	2925
Colaba Land	1740	Coorla	175
Crescent	382/8	Edward Sassoon	390
Elphiston	8 /8	Fazulbhoy	995
Gokak	182/8	Ind-Bleaching	220
Ind-Malwa	5 0	Kastoorchand	350
Khatao	365	Kohinoor	1665
Luxmi Cotton	4825	Madhavrao Sed	103
Mathuradas	490xd	M. Petit	3300
Meyer Sasoon	280	Morarji	5000
New Great	575	New City	500
Pabani	550	Pearls	777/8
Phoenix	730	Shapurji	193/12
Simplex	477/8	Standard	1825
Swan	835	Swadeshi	3055
Tata Mill	625	Vishnu Cotton	1900

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock	375	B. Burma	440xd
B. Burma N.I.	125xd	Bt-Burma pet	6/10
B. Tramway	103/12	B. Steam	150
Bundi Cement	23/8	Ind. Cement	180
Katni Ord	175	Katni Defd.	830
New India Ins.	18	Shivrajpur	32
Tata Iron Ord	45	Tata Iron Defd.	138/12
Tata Hydro	710	Tata Oil	30
Scindia Steam	10		

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

Bihar and Orissa, 5th March 1923. Rain fell in parts of Gaya, Shahabad and the Santal Parganahs and in the districts of Orissa and Chota Nagpur except Manbhum. Tht fall was moderately heavy for the time of the year in some parts of Cuttack, Puri and Ranchi and generally light elsewhere. Threshing of paddy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Harvesting of mustard and early pulses is going on while the recent rains have damaged the early pulses and oilseeds to a slight extent in Bihar and more in Palamau and Orissa. The heavier rain in the south of the province where these crops are comparatively unimportant has greatly facilitated the planting of sugarcane and advanced the preparation of land for sowing broadcast the paddy. It has also been of great benefit to the Dalus paddy in Orissa. Dry weather is now required for Rabi harvest and Mahua. The price of common rice has risen in two districts, fallen in three and is stationary in the remaining districts. The average price of local common rice at headquarters excluding Angul was 8.82 seers a rupee against 8.74 seers last week and that of maiz was 10.32 seers against 10.22 seers. Cattle disease is reported from six districts. The condition of standing crops in the feudatory states of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

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Rs. 35 each.		Rs. 12-8 each for 25 or over.	37x5	36x4
Rs. 30 each for 25 or over.		Rs. 10 each for 50 or over.	34x5	36x5
Rs. 25 each for 50 or over.			PRICES	
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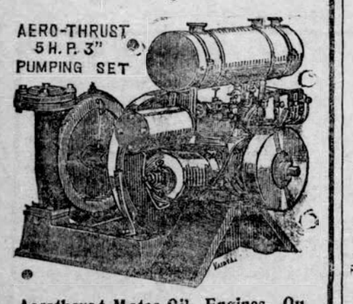

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TEACHINGS OF BUDDHA.

SWAMI SHARVANANDA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society Swami Sharvananda delivered a lecture on "The Teachings of Bhagwan Buddha" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Tuesday evening, Mr. G. K. Nariman presiding.

The Swamiji said that the literature of Buddhism was a vast one, and he would lay before the audience the conclusions he came to from his study of some of the accepted works on Buddhism of both the Mahayana and the Hinayana Schools. Naturally he viewed the whole thing from the standpoint of a Hindu, because he belived that Buddha was born a Hindu, lived a Hindu and died a Hindu, and he would from that standpoint essay the whole life and doctrines of Buddha. The Aranyakas, which formed the second part of the Vedas, contained the highest wisdom of the Vedanta known as the Upanishads, the doctrines of which were always considered as secrets as they were studied by the forest recluses and seldom given out to the outside world. The highest truths of the Vedanta were thus sometimes forgotten by the workaday people, and time and again the Karmakandas of the Vedas were considered supreme. In fact, from ancient times there were two schools existing in this land, the Mimamsists and the Vedantists, the former basing their tenets on the Karmakandas holding that the *summum bonum* of life consisted in the realisation of heaveny beatitude and that the means for its attainment was the performance of certain sacrifices. The Vedantists believed that the *summum bonum* of life could not be the attainment of heavenly bliss, which was a thing liable to be lost, but in transcending the limitations of life such as time, space and causation, that supreme bliss meant the realisation of Atman, that Supreme Reality where there was no change, no limitation. But this fact was found obscured as the nation marched through the different stages of life. Some 500 years before the Christian era the whole country was submerged in the ideas of this worldly bliss, enjoyment and heavenly bliss and the performance of complex rituals to that end, and the sacred truths of the Vedanta were forgotten. It was the peculiarity of Indian life, its soul, that whenever there came a disturbance in the grasp of the national mind about the reality of life there came forth in the form of a manifestation a great soul to readjust the broken equilibrium. Thus was it that in the period spoken of there arose a person in Lord Buddha to readjust the harmony. That was why even though his teachings were tabooed as heresy Buddha was and is still worshipped by the Hindus as one of the 10 incarnations of Vishnu, for in their heart of hearts the Hindus still believed that what he lived and taught was not outside the region of Hinduism.

THE GREAT RENUNCIATION.

The Swami then narrated the story of the Buddha's life, describing his wonderful renunciation, his long austerities and final enlightenment under the Bodhi Tree. The Swami then narrated how thereafter the Buddha came out and began to preach his doctrine of Dharma and his religious paths till the 80th year of his age. Essentially his teachings were of ethics and morality. During his lifetime he did not bother himself about eternal verities. He gave up caste. He taught that everything we perceived with our senses was momentary, that all these things were a negation and were empty. His main doctrines consisted in the analysis of the conditions of life as well as the goal of life. He first started with the problem of human misery and suffering, its causes and the path for its cure. Real misery, according to him, was want its cause was individuality, distinctness. When we felt that we were individuals and distinct from everything else this individuality brought in condictions and limitations, limitation always meant ignorance, ignorance, meant error, and error always led to misery and suffering. Our individuality, which was the result of our primary *avidya* was formed of five aspects: external form, sensation, effect of karma, ideas, egoism or consciousness of existence. The individual was a compound of these five things which were constantly changing. The first basic principle of the different schools of Buddhism was this flux of existence. When we took this idea of change as the reality of the relative world, where was pleasure in a permanent state? Everything was changing, physical as well as mental existence. Next everything under the sun was a compound, which had no individual existence apart from its component parts. But wherever there was a union of five elements there was the liability of disintegration, that is, destruction. Every moment there was a change. The existence of this moment was causing the existence of the next. Thus the whole series of existence was only a process of cause and effect. Similarly there was nothing permanent and individual, but such was the great *maya* of ignorance that we clung to our individuality. This individuality produced in us a desire to possess, to go beyond our limitations, there desires blurred our vision of truth, we committed errors and suffered. What was the cure for this suffering? The destruction of the misery. That was called *Nirvana* which was a state of negation of all these five skandas, the cessation of all change. Some Buddhist scholars believed that this Nirvana was not a negation of existence. It was described by Buddha as a state of positive joy, but it meant the destruction of the relative existence, because the absolute meant a negation of the relative and *vice versa*. When man looked towards the absolute the relative was closed from his view, and when he looked towards the relative he did not see the absolute. So when we saw the world the relative existence, the absolute was negative, but when the flux of life was stopped and all the ingredients that made the flowing of life were destroyed, the relative individuality ceased to exist, and what remained behind was the same absolute, Nirvana. That was the Nirvana as it was spoken of by Bhagwan Buddha. The Nirvana state was one of transcendental existence where all relative passions and relative life were hushed. That was the end of misery and was the *summum bonum* of life exactly the same as the term *Moksha*. Buddha Said:—"Purity is the beginning of spiritual life and love is the end of it. Only he who is pure can expect to go step by step and enter the Nirvana which is love itself." It was described in the Upanishads as *Ananda*, because it was through love that real *Ananda* came. From *Ananda* creation came, in it creation existed and to it it went back. So Buddha said that this noble path began from purity and ended in universal love, because when the individual consciousness was gone there arose love for all. Such a man hated none and felt anger for none. Buddha proved at every step of his life the truth of his message.

The Swamiji then briefly dwelt on the different schools of philosophy which arose after Buddha under two important groups; the Mahayana and the Hirayana, representing the Northern and Southern Schools respectively. He remarked that in the latter as in Ceylon more emphasis was laid on the ethical than on the philosophical side of Buddhism, which appeared to him to reflect the greatness of that religion.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Mr. Nariman thanked the Swamiji for his learned and instructive lecture. In the course of his illuminating remarks the Chairman said that when Buddha arose the world was sunk in darkness, that the Indian mind was one which was perpetually after something transcendental. There were no fewer than 64 schools of philosophy at that time, and at the time Buddha was born the people were striving after intellectual perfection. He might be asked if the biographical details of Buddha were true, but he would ask them to compare the sculptural monuments still in existence with the literary monuments. When Buddha found no satisfaction from his teachers and started on his own philosophy he performed austerities so severe that, in his own words, he was reduced to an absolute skeleton and his ribs could be seen. There was an image of Buddha in the Peshawar Museum which confirmed this episode of his life. Buddha was not satisfied with the intellectual, and stated there was something altogether unknownable which was not possible for ordinary mortals to understand. Buddha never said that he was telling mankind all he knew but only what was necessary for their salvation. He thought that the essence of Buddhism lay in moderation in everything and that Buddha said that he did not want asceticism which made a man's life miserable, that a man could live happily in this world and yet attain Nirvana, and it was not necessary to die to attain it. But one thing above all of practical utility which Buddha not only taught but practised in his life and made his followers practise too and which at the present moment was very important to us all in India was his absolute destruction of untouchability. One of his greatest disciples was the son of a barber, and all of them foregathered on terms of equality. When, with this state of things in the remote past was compared the present state of India, they could not deplore that Buddhism had vanished from the land where it was born.

MR. JAYAKAR'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the President of the Western India Vivekananda Society, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Swamiji and to the Chair on behalf of the Society in the course of which he expressed his high appreciation of Mr. Nariman's scholarship hidden behind a quiet and unassuming exterior. He then announced the desire of his Society to start in the suburbs of Bombay an Ashram to be presided over by a Sanyasi of the Ramkrishna Mission, one of the important branches of the Ashram being a hostel where boys and girls of the depressed classes would be taught free not merely spinning, weaving, carpentry, etc., but that learning which was shrouded in the mysterious language of Sanskrit. He hoped that the time was not far distant when a disciple of the Swamiji would be teaching Sanskrit at this Ashram and that the public would aid generously towards the unfolding of this experiment where Sanskrit would be taught by a Sanyasi to people who had only been used to clean the streets.

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The "Amrita Bazar Patrika", Sunday, July 2, 1899.

ASTHMA CURE

TO THE EDITOR,

Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple Asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Babu J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man and distributes medicine "gratis." A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind. Babu J. P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Babu at Durga Kund Road, Benares City.

Correspondent S. M. L.

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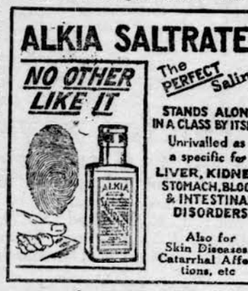

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HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS IN THE PUNJAB.

MR. UPSON AND "THE NATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a pity indeed that the Punjab whose unbearable sorrows and afflictions during the Martial Law regime sent a thrill of horror throughout the country and upon the blood of whose martyrs the foundation of the great movement of non-co-operation was laid is fast becoming the arena of communal strife and struggle between the two great communities, Hindu and Muslim. Both communities, who ought to join hands and steer clear through the troubled waters of Indian struggle for existence and to reach the golden shore of liberty and triumph, are wasting their best energies endeavouring to have some more posts in the Education Department, or some more seats in Councils and local boards. No body seems to remember the high ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, the principles of non-co-operation or the Fatwa of Jamiat-ul-Ulema. Almost everybody is yearning for material gains and bureaucratic honours. The so-called Hindu Nationalists have adopted a peculiar attitude; men who deliver high-sounding speeches on the Congress platform exhorting their hearers to act unitedly for the liberation of the Motherland, when speaking in a meeting of Arya Samaj or a Hindu Sanghatan Sabha, condemn the Muslims at large openly and ask the Hindus to avenge the blood of the "martyrs" of Multan and Malabar. No stone is left unturned to cultivate communal ideas in the masses and not only some vernacular papers (who call themselves Nationalist) but even some esteemed English "Nationalist" dailies publish every now and then articles with the main object of inflaming mutual hatred and contempt.

The outlook of the Hindu Muslim relations in the Punjab is threatening to such an extent that even the poet-politician and the angel of unity Mrs. Sarojini Naidu came over here to try to affect reconciliation but utterly failed to have any tangible results of her efforts and the maddening slave mentality of the Punjabis is the same as ever.

National activities are suffering miserably but nobody seems to think how shameful would be the consequences of the prevailing conditions. The bureaucrats are laughing in their sleeves and have begun to say (correctly I should admit) that all tall talk of Indian unity, non-co-operation and Swaraj is nothing but a sheer mockery.

Mr. D. G. Upson a true and enthusiastic Anglo-Indian Muslim Nationalist was appointed editor of the newly started "Nation" a couple of months ago, and after taking charge of the paper he wrote some very good articles on Khilafat question. As he wrote as a Muslim the articles were highly appreciated in the Muslim quarters. But certain directors of the "Nation" objected to the Muslim tone of the aforesaid articles, and we understand that Mr. Upson was forced to resign.

When Mr. D. G. Upson was relieved of his duties, he gave a statement to the well-known local Urdu Daily "Zamindar" to make the incident clear, because different rumours were afloat about his sudden resignation. In that statement Mr. Upson after stating that "some Hindu readers supported by certain members of the Board objected to the Muslim tone of his articles on Khilafat question," writes that he tendered his resignation for "as the Nation was started with Hindu money chiefly, he owed this duty to the proprietors of the paper especially as some Arya Samaj organs were endeavouring to injure the circulation of the "Nation" by prejudicing Hindus against it." The last sentence of the statement is, "The fault seems to lie with the petty suspicions and unreasonableness of certain so-called Arya Samaj Nationalists who cannot tolerate anything avowedly Muslim."

This incident has evoked a peculiar consternation in Muslim circles here and I have mentioned it simply to show you how far the feeling of Hindu-Muslim difference has reached. A Muslim editor is forced to resign the editorship of a professedly Nationalist paper and the only fault of the man is that the Muslim tone of his articles on the Khilafat question was not palatable to the Arya Samaj Nationalists!

Are the leaders of the country still to continue their callous indifference to the sorrowful plight of the Punjab? If they do not come here very soon to tackle the problem themselves, I am afraid the germs of hatred will spread steadily and may poison the body-politic of the whole of India. When that happens, no doubt all of them will cry in chorus.—Yours etc.

ABDUL MAJEED KHANSALIK.
of the "Zamindar."
Lahore, March 5, 1923.

The chief of Bhor visited Baramati during the Shimga Holidays. During his stay there the Chief visited the Sugar Factory, the Co-operative Bank, the English School, the Seva Sadan and various temples. The Chief gave donations of Rs. 50 each to the Seva Sadan, the English School, Tennis Club and the Datta Mandir.

ATTACK ON PROPHET.

CONDEMNED BY KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Qumar Ahmed writes from the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay:—

The following cable was received in this office from Moulana Rashid Bin Soon of Mombasa:—"The whole Mohamedan population here are excited. Their feeling is greatly injured by Rev. Shaw's letter to Hon. Ormsby-Gore published in the East African Standard" of February 3rd, blaspheming our Holy Prophet, Mohemad. The Missionaries' mischief making, bringing religion conflict with politics, strengthened the European settlers. Pray take immediate step stopping such mischievous injurious and unscrupulous articles by Europeans."

We received another cable from Mr. Tyebali Rajabali, Bar-at-law, Zanzibar:—

"Overcrowded mass meeting of Asiatic communities including Arabs, Hindus, Indians, and Africans held under my presidentship resolved condemning most indecent blasphemous attack by shaw on Holy Prophet of Islam and request Governor Kenya take immediate action prevent recurrence such publication."

It unbecomes a Christian and specially a Missionary to blaspheme and insult a prophet and it is the duty of every true Christian and self-respecting human being to denounce such maligners and mischievous propagandists. The representation made by the mass meeting to the Governor may extract some sympathetic words but the real solution of such publication and their future prevention is in the hands of the Indians. They may teach a lesson to the "East African Standard" by boycotting such paper as indulge in blasphemy.

The Governor of Kenya may or may not prevent such publication but it is in the power of Government to put such Missionaries to task. A true religion never allows its followers to abuse even a common individual much more a reverend and respected prophet and no word can depict our strongest censure on this occasion to a so-called missionary. The Church of England if it has any regard for the teaching of Christ and cares for the morality of its missionaries would do well to denounce such missionaries in no ordinary language.

BROADCASTING IN INDIA.

CONFERENCE AT DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 7.

The Broadcasting Conference convened by Government and attended by about twenty representatives of manufacturers and Press was held to-day in the Committee Room of the Assembly Chamber.

Mr. H. A. Sams, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs presided and Commander Nicholson, Director of Wireless, mainly explained the position of the Government.

Mr. Sams in his opening observations welcomed the members to the Conference which was to consider the question of inauguration in India of broadcasting by radio which had made a good beginning in the United Kingdom. Although broadcasting first started in the United State, England profited by the experience and proceeded more cautiously than the United States and finally decided to permit broadcasting in the united kingdom on the very definite understanding that it should be undertaken by a single broadcasting company of manufacturers as recommended by the manufacturers themselves. In India a number of firms had applied the Government to allow. Broadcasting but it was quite impossible for Government to permit broadcasting by individual firms. Government did not want to take part nor desired to actively encourage it but at the same time did not want to stand in the way of private enterprise. Government therefore, decided that if on proper conditions and under reasonable control broadcasting was to be permitted in India it could be permitted only as in the United Kingdom through a single licensed company for the whole of India. Mr. Sams made it quite clear that Government desired that such a company should consist both of British and Indian firms and that no non. British subjects would be allowed to take part in it. Mr. Sams welcomed the Press representatives as their hearty cooperation was essential to the success of the scheme. He said the proposals of the Government regarding the conditions of agreement which the broadcasting company would be required to enter into were embodied in a draft form of a license placed before Conference. His idea was that the Conference should afterwards divide into two sub-Committees consisting of manufacturers and other of Press representatives to consider the proposals of the Government and suggest modifications.

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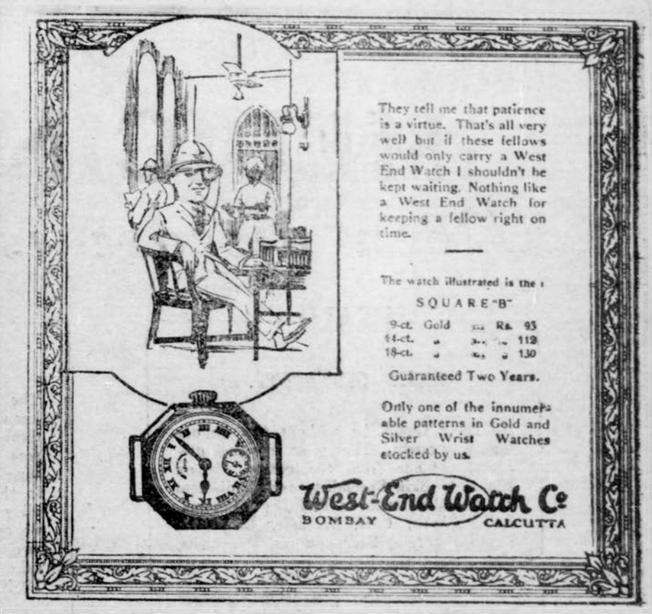
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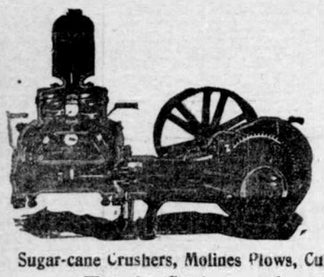

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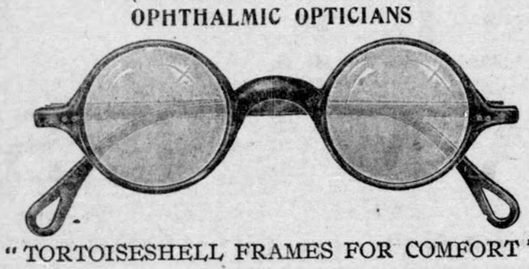

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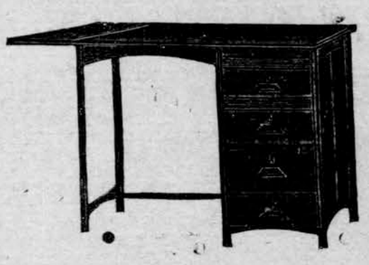

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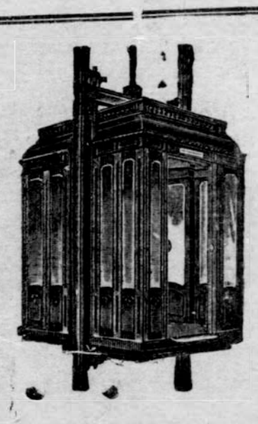

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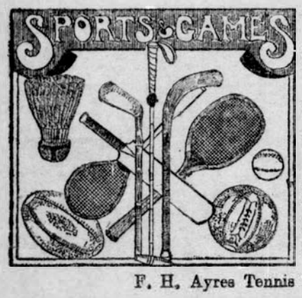

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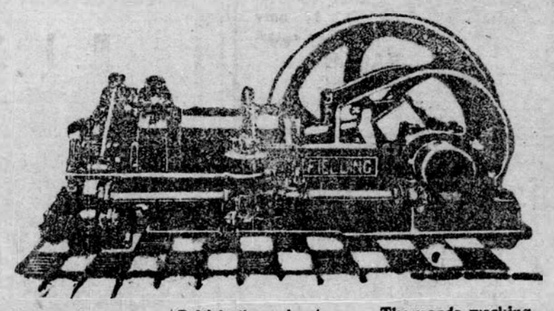

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